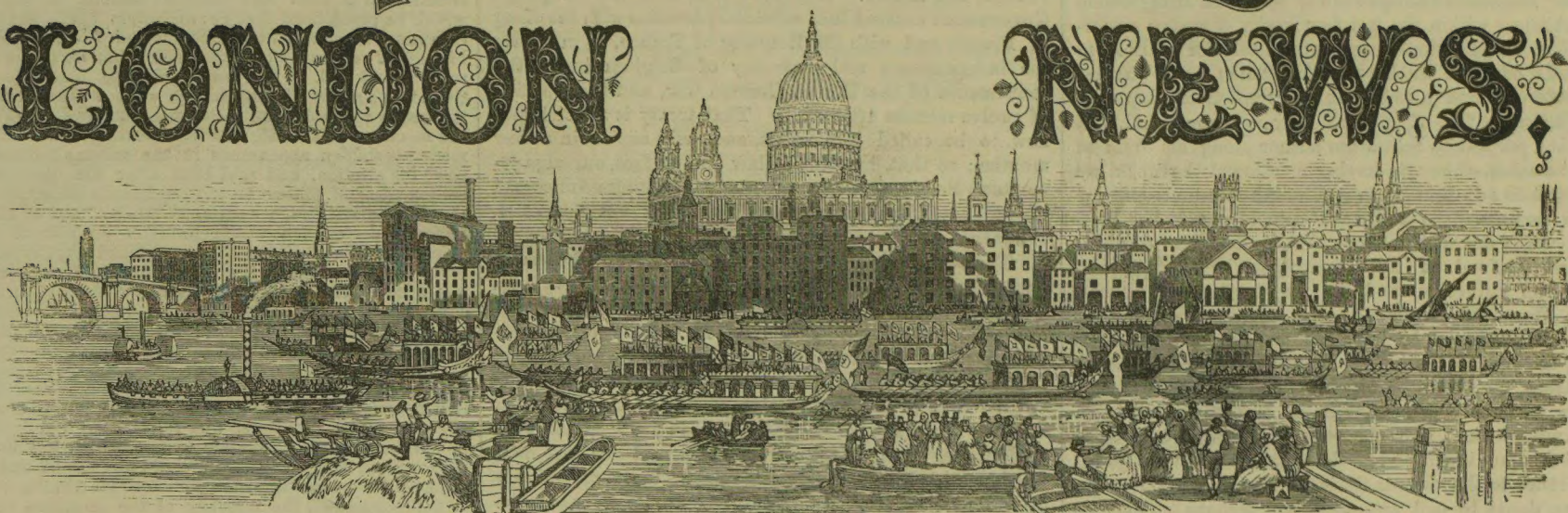


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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PRINCESS LOUISE PRESENTING THE PRIZES AT WIMBLEDON.  
SEE PAGE 94.



## TREATIES OF GUARANTEE.

A short treatise of about a hundred and twenty pages, entitled "England's Foreign Policy," by Mr. A. Mongrédien, and published within the last few weeks, discusses a question which has, no doubt, presented itself for solution to the minds of most intelligent Englishmen, as to whether we should continue a policy of intervention or adopt one of isolation, so far, at least, as Europe is concerned. It is not our purpose to follow the author along his chain of argumentation, although, having mentioned the work, we are bound to add that it is well worth studious perusal by our readers. By a chance coincidence it has happened that the subject of this instructive brochure has had a flood of light cast upon it by the publication, on authority, and in response to an address of the House of Commons, of a "copy of treaties of guarantee, presented to the Upper House of Parliament during the present Session." This paper shows us, almost at a glance, the extent to which the entanglement of this country with the political affairs of Europe has gone up to the present time, and the responsibilities and duties it has taken upon itself, under the guidance of the Crown, in reference to the various States of Europe. To its contents we desire to call attention, and perhaps we may be permitted to premise that, after having gone through it with special care, we are relieved by it from much of the apprehension we had previously felt as to the engagements of the United Kingdom to other parts of the world.

It will tend to give a clearer and more precise notion of the subject to which we advert if we insert here, *ipsis verbis*, the motion of Mr. Henry Richard, M.P. for Merthyr-Tydvil, to which this public document was the "Return." It runs thus:—"Copies of such parts of all the Treaties and Conventions now existing, and still obligatory, as contain an engagement of guarantee under which the Government of this country is engaged, expressly or by construction and inference, separately or in conjunction with any other Power or Powers, to interfere, by force of arms, or by armed demonstration, or by the contribution of any military contingent or pecuniary subsidy, to attack or defend any Government or nation with reference to its internal arrangements, or foreign relations, or on any other contingency whatsoever." It will be obvious that the contents of the paper issued in conformity with this order will disclose to us all those liabilities we have from time to time contracted with foreign Governments and Courts. It constitutes a synopsis of our obligations, at once complete in itself, authentic in its character, and in its form well calculated to attract interest and to repay study.

Summarily stated, our treaties of guarantee will be found to refer to the following European States on the Continent of Europe:—Portugal, Switzerland, Prussia, Belgium, Greece, Sweden and Norway, and Turkey; the United States, Honduras, and Nicaragua on the Continent of America. The engagements we have contracted with the Governments of these countries respectively are, of course, various in their scope and force; some of them, committing us only to the protection of railways, canals, and routes of communication, may be withdrawn, after due notice, if the object for which they were made shall not have been fulfilled and have been entered into in conjunction with other Powers interested in securing that object. Such, for example, is the convention between Great Britain and the United States for the establishment of a communication by ship-canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Such, also, is the guarantee which, in 1856, was added to the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between her Majesty and the Republic of Honduras; and of the like nature is the article in the Treaty of Nicaragua, which extends British protection to any route of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific which may be carried through the territory of that Republic.

The graver liabilities of this country fall within the Continent of Europe. With Portugal, for instance, we have had successive treaties of the closest alliance, offensive and defensive, for 500 years. The first treaty with that country, signed in London in 1373, the general scope of which was reproduced in the Treaty of Windsor, 1386; of London, 1642; of Whitehall, 1660 and 1661; of Lisbon, 1703; and of Vienna, 1815, bound the two contracting parties "to be henceforth reciprocally friends to friends and enemies to enemies, and to assist, maintain, and uphold each other mutually, by sea and by land, against all men that may live or die, of whatever dignity, rank, station, or condition they may be, against their lands, realms, and dominions." Time, perhaps, has rendered these technical forms of guarantee virtually obsolete; but there can be no doubt that at the Congress of Vienna these "ancient treaties of alliance, friendship, and guarantee" were recognised as still retaining "their full force and effect." Most of the other treaties of guarantee relating to European States are collective in their character. For example, that which is intended to ensure the independence of Switzerland, as also that which ensures her perpetual neutrality and the inviolability of her territory, equally pledge, in the one case, seven other European Powers; and, in the other, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and France. Perhaps we have more closely identified ourselves with Belgium than with any other European State, Portugal excepted. Nevertheless, the Treaty of 1839, which has very commonly been regarded by the public as pledging our separate faith to the Court and Government of Belgium,

does not appear to lay upon Great Britain any obligation of greater stress than it lays upon Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia. Last year, it is true, her Majesty's Government entered into subsidiary treaties with the King of Prussia and with the Emperor of France, to maintain the independence and neutrality of Belgium during the continuance of the Franco-German war, and for a period of twelve months afterwards. That treaty is never likely now to be called into effect, and will expire in a few months; so that, in point of law and of fact, our engagements to Belgium will be those only which were contracted in 1839, and which impose a joint, but not a several, obligation.

The remaining guarantees given by Great Britain to European Powers (with the single exception of Turkey), even where they have not been superseded by subsequent events, are of minor importance. In prospect of the possible results of the Crimean War, she bound herself to aid Sweden and Norway in resisting Russian encroachments on the territory and sovereign rights of that northern Power. To Prussia she guaranteed, in 1815, the cessions made to her by the King of Saxony; and she has conventions with Russia and France relative to the sovereignty of Greece. None of these engagements, however, can be fairly considered as importing any but a very remote danger, although it must be confessed that it is desirable they should cease to exist. The most serious of recent treaties of guarantees is that between Great Britain, Austria, and France, relating to the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. Within the last few months we have seen how easily our co-guarantors can set aside their obligations; and what we have seen will, we trust, deter us in future from pledging the honour of this country to objects which can but indirectly promote the interests of the empire. On the whole, we hope the publication of this Parliamentary paper will stimulate public opinion in the direction of gradually withdrawing from, rather than adding to, our European engagements; but it is some comfort to have ascertained that they are neither so numerous nor so extensive as the people of England have generally assumed to be the case.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, July 27.

The municipal elections, which are to confer local self-government on the French metropolis, and the mere prospect of which had sufficed to plunge Paris into a temporary fever of excitement, passed off on Sunday last with the habitual quiet that attends vote by ballot in France, but with incomplete results, which were entirely unexpected. Out of the eighty members who are to compose the future municipal corporation, after which Paris has hankered for upwards of three quarters of a century, not more than thirty-one succeeded in obtaining the majority requisite to render their election valid, and in certain districts scarcely more than a fourth of the number of voters prescribed by law took part in the ballot. This apathy of the Parisians, which is to be in a measure accounted for by the fine weather and their Sunday-holiday instincts, is loudly complained of, and the electors of the forty-nine districts where a new ballot is rendered necessary are being daily urged by the newspapers no longer to neglect their civic duties, but to record their votes on Sunday next. Among the thirty-one members already elected are twenty-four Republicans of the mildest class and some half-dozen of a more advanced shade, whereas only one ultra-Republican candidate, Bonlavet, has succeeded in securing a seat. It is believed, however, that three others, who were warm sympathisers with, if not active partisans of, the defunct Commune—namely, MM. Ranc, Mottu, and Clémenceau, and who polled a considerable, though insufficient, number of votes on Sunday last—are certain to be elected at the forthcoming ballot.

The dull routine proceedings of the Versailles Assembly were varied on Saturday last by some lively incidents on the bringing up of the report upon the petition from the French Roman Catholic hierarchy in favour of the re-establishment of the temporal power of the Pope. The reading of this report, which was entirely in favour of the object of the petitioners, provoked some strong expressions alike of approval and dissent; and M. Thiers had the difficult duty of appeasing, whilst opposing, the party which had installed him in power, and of seeming to decline the support proffered him by the members of the Left, without giving them offence. It is almost needless to say that the wily Chief of the Executive again proved himself equal to that delicate task, in which he has latterly excelled, of steering his way skillfully between opposing parties, neither of which can he afford to offend. Whilst expressing his regret at being compelled to discuss so grave a question at this particular time, he said he should make no secret of his own opinions, and warned France against its regrettable habit of acting on the impulse of the moment. He reminded the Assembly that by so doing the entire basis of the equilibrium of Europe, on which the traditional policy of France had so long rested securely, had been sacrificed in favour of the theory of nationalities, to which he had always been opposed, and the result of which had proved so fatal for French interests. He had opposed the unity of Italy because the inevitable consequence would be to bring about the unity of Germany; besides which, Italian unity would necessarily inflict a deadly blow on the liberty of conscience, the respect of which, under every form and every character, constituted the highest religious philosophy. Directing attention to the present position of Italy, Russia, he said, almost flattered her on account of Poland, while England had always leaned towards her; and even Austria, knowing she could never recover her Italian provinces, had determined to make friends with her despoiler. Germany, too, was cementing her union with Italy by means of railway communication, and Spain had just accepted a King at her hands. "You urge me (continued he) not to accept the doctrine of accomplished facts, and my conscience revolts, as yours does, from doing so; but when every other European Power essays to be on good terms with Italy, it is impossible for France to stand alone. She has a duty still to fulfil towards Catholicity and its head, whose independence was an absolute necessity, and to whom the gates of France would always be open." The *Temps*, in commenting on this speech, compared it, rather happily, to "that great

funereal cry which in times gone by resounded alike through land and sea, announcing that the great god Pan was dead."

When M. Thiers quitted the tribune the Bishop of Orleans commenced a brief and brilliant oration, in the course of which he proclaimed that he wished to touch the conscience of France on behalf of the most sacred, the most just, and the highest of causes, and yet one which had been almost universally abandoned. "God awaits France, and France awaits God!" exclaimed M. Dupanloup, with a fervour that moved the entire assembly, and called forth enthusiastic cheers from the members of the Right. Later in the debate M. Gambetta made his sudden appearance in the tribune for the first time since his election, and said that after the clear and precise statement of M. Thiers he and his friends rallied on this question to the resolution suggested by the head of the Government—a declaration which brought up one of the most bigoted members of the Right, who said that in this case his party must repudiate the resolution, which otherwise they would have been willing to accept. A scene of indescribable confusion ensued. The deputies quitted their seats, and gathered round the various excited orators, who all persisted in speaking at the same moment, gesticulating and vociferating in a way peculiar to a French assembly, regardless alike of the President's call to order and of the incessant tinkling of that functionary's futile bell. Eventually the order of the day, approved of by M. Thiers, was rejected by a majority of 403 to 264, and another, similar to one which the head of the Government had declared he could not accept, and referring the petition to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was carried by 447 votes to 87, the majority of the members of the Left abstaining from taking part in the vote.

The Commission on the Budget having rejected the proposition of the Minister of Finance to levy a duty of 20 per cent on raw materials, M. Thiers subsequently addressed the Assembly in support of the Government plan; but no debate ensued upon it. More recently the Minister of Finance objected to a proposal for the imposition of an income tax and increased duty upon salt in lieu of the contemplated duty on raw materials and textile fabrics; nevertheless, spite of the Minister's opposition, the proposal was referred to the Budget Committee.

M. Schoelcher has again called upon the Government to raise the state of siege in Paris, and the Minister of the Interior has replied to him that he and his colleagues were desirous of doing so, as they believed that Paris was now perfectly tranquil; but the fact was, the Paris police was not yet sufficiently reorganised to ensure the maintenance of order on the relaxation of military rule.

The courts-martial to try the Paris insurgents have not yet commenced their promised sitting, and a new postponement is talked of on account of further arrests and fresh discoveries having been recently made. The papers report that M. Jules Simon, during his late visits to the ports of France, ordered the release of numerous Communist prisoners against whom there were no proofs of guilt whatever forthcoming. The departments of the Eure, Somme, and Seine-Inférieure are at length free from the presence of German troops; and, it having been announced that M. Thiers has succeeded in persuading Prince Bismarck to yield up possession before the agreed instalment is paid, the Parisians are now looking confidently forward to an early evacuation of the departments of the Seine and Seine-et-Oise, including the northern Paris forts.

The Court of Cassation, to sustain the pleasant fiction that the fountain of justice in France is pure as crystal, has decided, as every one felt it would certainly decide, that not only was the charge brought against its President, M. Devienne, in reference to the *Mlle. Marguerite Bellanger* scandal unfounded, but that the chief magistrate of France, in all that he did in this matter, was actuated by purely beneficent motives. The result is that M. Devienne has again resumed his seat as President of the highest legal tribunal in France.

Colonel Stoffel, formerly Military Attaché at Berlin, who has recently published his famous reports on the Prussian military preparations to the French Ministry of War, prefaced by a sharp criticism on the self-deception to which his countrymen are so fond of yielding, and the utter disregard of truth on the part of all their Governments, has been condemned by the Minister for War to one month's imprisonment in a fortress for having published a work on military topics without obtaining the requisite authorisation.

## SPAIN.

The Ministry having resigned last week, Madrid has been occupied with a crisis which seems to have presented some difficulty. A complete "coalition" Cabinet, with Serrano at its head, was telegraphed on Sunday, but it fell through, Sagasta declining to take a post in it. Then the King sent for Zorilla, whose list is as follows:—Zorilla, Minister of the Interior and President; Cordoba, War; Montero Rios, Justice; Ruiz Gomez, Finance; Beranger, Marine; Madraz, Public Works; Sagasta, Foreign Affairs; Malcampo, Colonies. Now that the new Ministry has been formed it has been resolved to suspend the sittings of the Cortes until Sept. 1.

## PORTUGAL.

On Saturday last the King opened the Cortes in person. His Majesty read the speech from the throne; but there seems to have been little to say, except that, although through the long-continued efforts of his Government the condition of the public finances had much improved, they were still somewhat embarrassed, and necessitated rigorous economy.

## BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives has adopted, by 52 votes against 16, the bill granting a credit of 22,000,000*fr.* to the Ministry of Public Works, and approving the loan of 50,000,000*fr.*

## GERMANY.

The Emperor has paid a visit to the Emperor and Empress of Russia at Ingelheim. It is announced from Ems that the Emperor William will leave that place on Aug. 1 for Coblenz, and stay there two days, after which he will proceed to Wiesbaden and Homburg. On Aug. 7 his Majesty will go, by way of Ratisbon and Salzburg, to Gastein on a three weeks' visit.

A Royal decree has been issued ordering that the departments in the Prussian Ministry intrusted with the control of religious, educational, and medical affairs, which have hitherto been kept separate for the Catholic and Protestant Churches, shall be abolished, and that these matters shall be confided to the care of one single department as far as regards ecclesiastical matters.

The King of Bavaria conferred the command of the 1st Bavarian Uhlán Regiment upon the Crown Prince of Germany before his departure. There is a change in the Bavarian Ministry, Count Brey, the Premier, having resigned. State Councillor Daxenberger will succeed him as Minister of the Royal Household and (provisionally) as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## CHINA.

A telegram from Hong-Kong, of Tuesday's date, reports that disturbances had occurred at Canton, and that a British



gun-boat had been sent up to the port. At St. Petersburg, a serious political movement in the Chinese Empire is said to be looked for. An indemnity has been paid to the Protestant missionaries for losses sustained in the Tien-Tsin disturbances; \$925 tls. were originally claimed, Mr. Wade allowed 3400 tls., and the Chinese have awarded 2400 tls.

Mr. J. T. Wood is engaged in making excavations on the site of the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, and has found several relics, including the base of a column *in situ*.

The foundation-stone of a new college was laid at Akron, Ohio, on the 4th inst., named after a leading citizen named Dutcher, who has given largely towards its erection.

On the approaching retirement from the Embassy at Vienna of Lord Bloomfield, now an Irish Peer, he will, it is stated, be made a Peer of the United Kingdom.

The British steamer Auckland, for Sydney, has been wrecked on the eastern coast of Australia. The crew and passengers were saved.

We learn by the Cape mail that a resolution in favour of responsible government has been carried in the Assembly, and that a bill to carry the resolution into effect was thereupon introduced. Smallpox has broken out in Cape Town.

A violent hailstorm occurred, on Wednesday week, to the south of Lyons, the canton of Mornant suffering severely. Some of the pieces of ice which fell weighed an ounce, and many vines, which promised well, have been destroyed.

Earl Granville has concluded a convention with the Russian Government for the mutual protection of the trade marks of manufacturers in both countries. British subjects who may register their trade marks at the department of commerce in St. Petersburg will thereby place themselves under the protection of the law.

The University of Sydney held its annual commemoration in April last. In the course of the Chancellor's speech the decision of the Senate was announced to admit female candidates to the public examinations. Dr. Badham warmly supported this decision of the Senate, advocating the attendance of females at lectures, as well as their admission to examinations.

The Channel Islands' Exhibition was closed on Wednesday week, after a successful existence of three weeks, during which about 25,000 persons visited it. In every point of view the Exhibition has been a thorough success, and the financial results are gratifying. It is in contemplation, with the balance that will remain after paying expenses, to establish a museum or found a scholarship.

Lord Granville publishes an extract from a letter from the British Consul at Calais stating that, notwithstanding the publicity given to the regulations at present in force regarding passports in France, cases still daily occur of persons landing at Calais either without a passport at all, or without the French visa; they are, in consequence, unable to proceed on their journey, and are either compelled to return to London or have to wait at Calais.

The *Levant Times* publishes a letter from Teheran, dated July 9, in which it is stated that the state of Teheran is most heartrending: cholera, famine, and typhus are decimating the population, and it is impossible to procure bread. At Isfahan and Shiraz the state of affairs is still worse: the inhabitants are reduced to eat their own children, and the Governor of Shiraz has been compelled to place a guard on the cemeteries, to prevent the unfortunate peasants from disintering the recently-buried bodies for food. Finally, the plague has broken out. The members of the British Embassy and the telegraphists have taken refuge in the mountains. The foregoing is partly confirmed by a letter from the English Consul-General at Tabreez.

The Royal Caledonian Curling Club held their annual meeting in Glasgow on Tuesday, when the various office-bearers were elected, and the grand match for next winter was appointed to take place on Lochwinnoch.

The *Daily News* states that Professor Bain, of the University of Aberdeen, and Professor Croom Robertson, of University College, London, are engaged in preparing for the press the manuscript of the late Mr. Grote's unfinished work on Aristotle.

From returns which have been lately presented to Parliament, it appears that there was a very considerable increase in the numbers who last year attended the schools, museums, and other institutions in connection with the Department of Science and Art.

A device for aiding the revenue has been propounded by Mr. W. H. Walker, of Bow. He proposes that the stamping instruments used by the Post-Office officials in marking letters should be made to answer a double purpose, by imprinting along with the post mark some brief advertisement, arranged round the margin of the ordinary impression. The same idea, with some modifications, is extended to the impressed stamp. It is stated that, by a perfectly practicable arrangement, all the letters delivered in any district would be made to bear any specified advertisement, the words being, of course, few in number. Thus the Post-Office authorities might engage with an advertiser to let his announcement appear on all the letters delivered in Brighton, or Edinburgh, or Dublin during a single day, or for a longer term; or the London delivery might thus be utilised. It is thought that the mails for foreign countries might be made available in the same way. Supposing that a plan of this kind can be developed without interfering with the efficiency of the Post Office, it certainly promises the advantage of a vast revenue.

The question of education has been discussed in the committee of review of the Wesleyan Conference now sitting at Manchester. A resolution was carried affirming that, in view of the increase of schools, and the efforts made by other churches, there were strong reasons why the efficient inspection of Wesleyan day-schools, especially in regard to religious instruction, should be provided for as early as possible. At Tuesday's sitting it was stated that two new foreign missions have been undertaken, one in Oporto and the other in Rome. Chapels are to be built in Rome and Naples, at a cost of £10,000. The total income for the last year was for the home missions, £110,069; and for the foreign, £39,698; with which 1029 missionaries are maintained, together with about 7000 preaching-places, including chapels. On Wednesday the Rev. Dr. James, of Hull, was elected president, and the Rev. Luke H. Wiseman secretary, for the ensuing year. An open session was held, in the evening, in the Free-Trade Hall, when the Rev. W. M. Punshon, who has been absent several years in Canada, delivered an address.—Another of the Methodist organisations—that of the United Methodist Free Churches—met, on Wednesday, in London, and elected the Rev. E. Boaden to the office of president. The Rev. J. S. Withington was appointed connectional secretary.

## THE CHURCH.

### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Andrews, Percy, Curate of Whitchurch, Salop, to be Vicar of Ash. Baumerman, E.: Vicar of Crosscrake, Westmorland. Bellingham, J. G.: Rector of Bathorpe, Norfolk. Berry, Thomas Marlborough: Vicar of Belgrave-cum-Birstall, Leicestershire. Brook, James: Vicar of Southborough, Kent. Burgess, J. H.: Vicar of Barford: Vicar of Blewbury, Wallingford. Clarke, C. J.: Curate-in-Charge of Newland: Vicar of Whiteshill, near Stroud. Green, T.: Vicar of Stanbridge, Bedfordshire. McMullen, James A.: Vicar of Cobridge, Staffordshire. Metcalfe, F.: Rector of Upper Hardres and Stelling. Mumford, E.: Vicar of Newborough, Staffordshire. O'Neill, Owen Lucas: Vicar of Bishorsnympton, Devon. Oswald, H. M.: Vicar of St. Paul's, Alnwick: Rural Dean of Alnwick. Powell, F. P. H.: Vicar of St. Ann's, Warrington. Turner, Vaughan C.: Rector of Oakley Parva with Newton-in-the-Willows. Walton, John: Vicar of Gentshawe, Staffordshire. Weatherhead, R. J.: Chaplain to the English residents at Callao. Wilkinson, T. H.: Perpetual Curate of Trinity Church, Barnes, Surrey. Williams, C.: Chaplain of the Birmingham General Hospital.

[The notice of the appointment of the Rev. S. R. M. Walker to the Vicarage of Felton, given in our last Number, is incorrect.]

Sir M. Hicks-Beach and Mr. J. G. Talbot have become vice-presidents of the Curates' Augmentation Fund.

The Earl of Shaftesbury opened the new ragged school in John-street, Kingsland, on Wednesday evening.

The largest parish church in Exeter, St. Sidwell's, was reopened on Sunday, after having undergone considerable improvements and restoration by Mr. Ashworth.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, laid the foundation-stone of the St. Barnabas National Schools in Harvist-road, Hornsey-road.

Several improvements, at an outlay of nearly £500, have recently been made in St. Paul's Church, Kilburn, giving an entirely new appearance to the church.

The new Church of St. Matthew, Hammersmith, was consecrated, on Tuesday morning, by the Bishop of London. The Rev. W. Handcock, who has long been working the district as a Diocesan City Missionary, has been appointed Vicar.

The annual banquet to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and the stewards of the Sons of the Clergy Corporation, was given on Wednesday evening, at Lambeth, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The foundation stone of the new national schools at Minster Lovett, Oxon, was laid, on Wednesday week, by Lady Taunton. There was afterwards a public tea-meeting; and the proceedings terminated with a promenade concert in the hall of the ruins of Lovel Castle.

The Bishop of London has announced that he will commence the primary visitation of his diocese at St. Paul's Cathedral on Monday, Nov. 13, and the clergy and churchwardens will be received in the order of rural deaneries during four consecutive days. On Thursday, the 16th, a sermon will be preached; and on Friday, the 17th, a charge will be delivered to the whole of the assembled clergy.

The Chapter-House at Westminster was opened yesterday week, after its restoration. A meeting was held, presided over by Dean Stanley, at which resolutions were passed, congratulating the Government upon the progress which had been already made, impressing upon Parliament the necessity of completing the task of restoration by supplying the windows with stained glass, and suggesting that steps should be taken for the erection of a new cloister to receive the graves and memorials of Westminster Abbey in future generations.

The following testimonials to clergymen are noticed in the *Guardian*:—The Rev. W. P. Smeeth, M.A., curate in charge of Tatenhill, has received an elegant timepiece from the parishioners, who expressed a most earnest hope that he would remain with them. The Rev. Edward Sanderson, curate of St. James's, Piccadilly, has been presented by the inhabitants of the parish of Acton, amongst whom he has laboured for four years with considerable success, with a very handsome and costly timepiece. The Rev. John Christian Hose, a purse containing £100, from the clergy and some of the members of the congregation, on his resigning the curacy of St. Saviour's, South Hampstead. The Rev. J. J. Blick, silver tea and coffee service and two side dishes, from the parishioners of Buxton, Norfolk; candlesticks, cruet-stands, and numerous presents from the Vicar and his family; inlaid letter-box, from the school and choir, on his resigning the curacy which he had held for ten years and a half. The Rev. George Henslow, a handsome clock and a purse, by members of the congregation, on his retirement from the curacy of St. John's, Marylebone.

### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Henry Wagner has presented £1500 to the Clergy Orphan Corporation to found an Exhibition to Keble College, Oxford, in connection with the Clergy Orphan Boys' School at Canterbury. The Exhibition has been instituted by Mr. Wagner, in memory of his grandfather, the late Joshua Watson, Esq., who was for many years treasurer to the corporation, and is to bear his name. Mr. Kenneth Hagar Kemp has been elected as the first Joshua Watson Exhibitioner.

The new building for Archbishop Tenison's School, situated in Leicester-square, was opened on Monday afternoon by the Duke of Northumberland, who entered at great length into the history of the foundation of the school both in Castle-street and in the present building.

The annual distribution of the prizes to the boys of the Stationers' School took place, on Tuesday, at Stationers' Hall—Wm. Tyler, Esq., the master of the Stationers' Company, in the chair. The reports of the examiners were read by the clerk of the company. That of the Rev. R. H. A. Bradley, M.A., of Merton College, Oxford, spoke highly of the proficiency of the boys in the classics, English subjects, mathematics, physical science, and chemistry.

The Tercentenary Commemoration of the foundation of Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School at Horselydown was celebrated on Wednesday, when the Bishop of Winchester presented the prizes and certificates to the successful scholars.

The annual speech and prize day at the Surrey County School, at Cranley, came off on Thursday, in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant, the members for the county, and other distinguished visitors.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of St. Marylebone and All Souls' Grammar School (in union with King's College) took place, on Thursday afternoon, at the Hanover-square Rooms—the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding.

Last week the students and tutors of St. Mark's College paid a visit to the International Exhibition, having been franked by the Earl of Powis.

The thirty-ninth annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Stockwell Proprietary School, in union with King's College, took place on Thursday week. The Rev. H. Thompson, the Vicar of the parish, distributed the prizes and certificates of merit, with an appropriate address to each boy as he

was introduced by the Rev. E. Sanderson, M.A., the Head Master. The head boy was T. A. S. Keely, to whom the mathematical scholarship of £30 a year for three years, from the school fund, was awarded.

Friday, the 21st, was the speech-day at Chigwell Grammar School. The prizes were distributed by Mr. Round, M.P.

At St. Joseph's College, Clapham, which is conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, there was, yesterday week, a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, including the élite of the Roman Catholics of London, to witness the midsummer distribution of prizes and entertainment.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Nonconformist Grammar School, Bishop-Stortford, took place yesterday week.

The following is a list of the successful candidates for the Whitworth Scholarships at South Kensington:—E. F. Mondy, age twenty-five, student and teacher, Rotherhithe; S. Anglin, twenty-three, engineer, Manchester; G. Smith, twenty-one, (late) teacher, Birmingham; J. Yeo, twenty-three, engineer (R.N.), Portsmouth; H. H. Greenhill, twenty-two, assistant engineer (R.N.), Portsea; J. Armitage, twenty, pattern-maker, Oldham; W. Lee, twenty-one, mechanic, London; S. A. Kirby, twenty-five, civil engineer, Cambridge; B. A. Raworth, twenty-one, mechanical engineer, Manchester; G. C. V. Holmes, twenty-two, student, Sydenham.

## FRENCH MILITARY POLICE.

It will be remembered that in the prolonged conflict between the forces of the Versailles National Assembly and those of the Paris Commune which raged outside the walls of Paris nearly two months before an entrance was gained, the corps of Gendarmes and the armed Sergeants de Ville, usually employed for police, rendered most valuable service in the field. An illustration of the figures they made when lounging about the suburban village of Meudon was sketched at the time by one of our Special Artists, and the Engraving appears in this Number. The group of three men in the foreground, towards the right hand, consists of rural gendarmes; and several of the mounted force are seen in the rear. To the left hand is a "city sergeant" talking with one of the cavalry and pointing out to him the enemy's positions on the south-west side of Paris. The dome of the Invalides and the bridges over the Seine are plainly discerned from this point of view.

## THE DEFENCES OF PORTSMOUTH.

The new battery at Gilkicker has received a portion of its armament. Some of the details connected with it may be interesting to those who feel a concern in the defence of one of our greatest arsenals and most important dockyards. The battery at Gilkicker Point commands the greater part of the roadstead of Spithead and its approaches, also the entrance to Southampton Water. Gilkicker must be well known to all visitors to the Isle of Wight; for it is a conspicuous object, viewed from the steamers which cross either from Portsmouth or from Stokes Bay to Ryde Pier. The battery, which is mainly constructed of granite, is pierced for twenty-two guns, which are all in bombproof casemates. These guns are all intended to be 9-inch guns, each of twelve tons weight; and those few which are mounted are mostly fitted with Colonel Cunningham's traversing gear. That able officer is well known as the inventor of the patent topsail apparatus. His residence is not far from Gilkicker, at Bury Cross. It should be mentioned that the large 13 in. gun at Southsea Castle, across the harbour, is fitted also with this same traversing apparatus, which is found to work admirably. On the summit of the Gilkicker battery are embrasures for five heavier guns, and two of these have been mounted. One of our Illustrations shows the method used in raising one of these monster pieces of ordnance into its position, the weight of each piece being 25 tons. For this purpose huge sheers were employed, 70 ft. in length and 2 ft. in diameter, with blocks and tackle in proportion. Some notion of the arduous task may be given when we state that 140 artillerymen were employed. The gun itself was raised by aid of two capstans, with forty men at each capstan; whilst the fore and back guys were worked by windlasses manned by the remainder of the men. Captain William Smith, Gunnery Instructor of the Twelfth Brigade of Royal Artillery, was in charge of the whole of the operations. When the first gun was raised Viscount Templetown, the Lieutenant-General commanding the southern district, with Colonel d'Aguilar, commanding the artillery, and many other distinguished officers of the staff and the garrison, was present to witness the proceedings. From the bottom of the ditch to the sill of the embrasure the gun had to be lifted a height of 32 ft., but practically it had to be raised much higher before it could be lowered into position. The Illustration shows the gun slung previous to its being lowered. The time from when the weight was fairly felt in lifting, till it was lowered on to the embrasure, was one hour and a half. We are obliged to Lieutenant S. P. Oliver, R.A., for the sketch we have engraved.

The Mayor of Halifax, accompanied by the members of the Corporation, on Wednesday, cut the first sod of the Widdup Reservoir, which is one of four reservoirs necessary to complete the system of waterworks for the town.

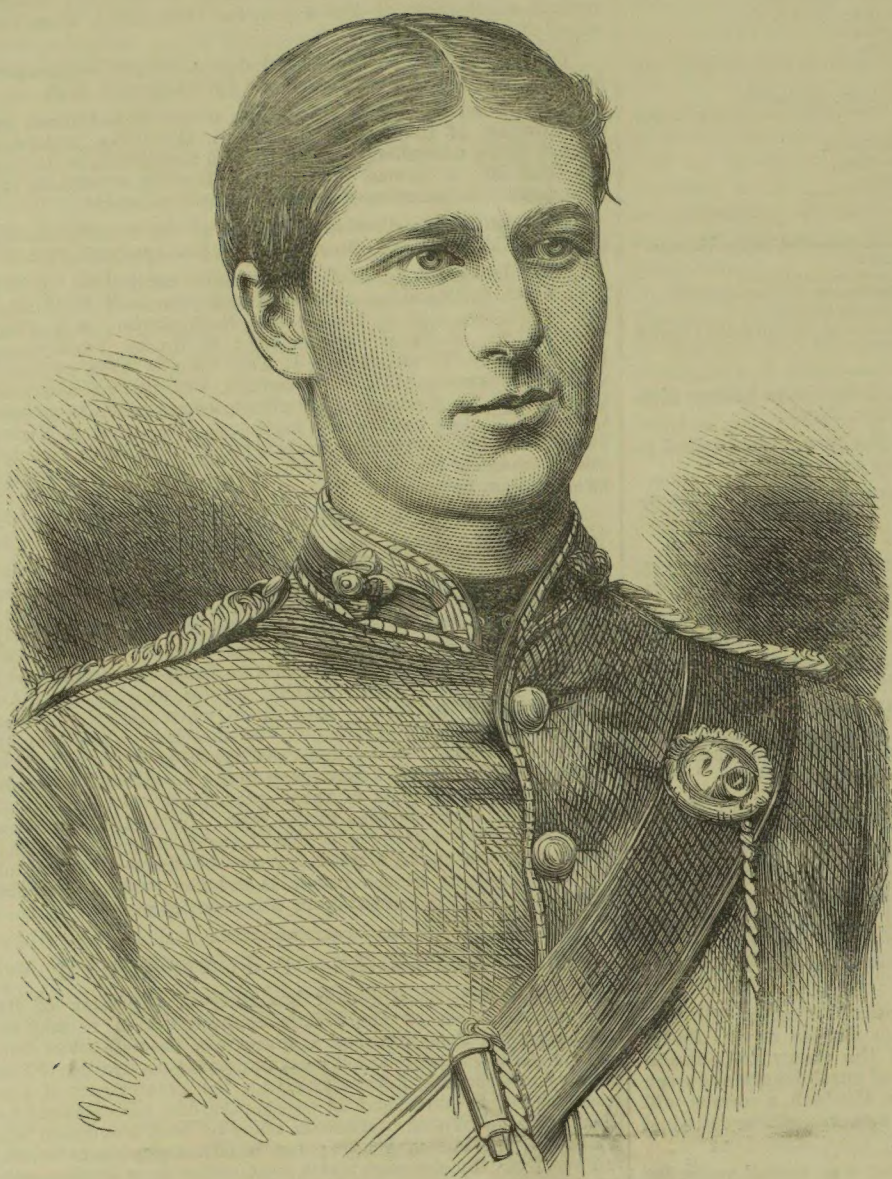
The court-martial to inquire into the circumstances attending the stranding of the Agincourt on the Pearl Rock was opened at Devonport on Wednesday. The court is presided over by Admiral Codrington.

The preparations for the landing of the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne at the Carlisle Pier, Kingstown, and the decorations of the Vice-regal Lodge are in a forward state. St. Patrick's Hall, in which the investiture of Prince Arthur will take place, has undergone a thorough repair. The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer have arrived in Dublin.

The principal recommendations of the Select Committee on the Protection of Infant Life are that the registration of all births and deaths should be made compulsory; that there should be a permissive registration of houses in which children are put out to nurse for hire; that a license for such places should be required, the houses to be open at all reasonable hours to police inspection; and that there should be a compulsory registration, together with a license, for all lying-in establishments.

A fancy bazaar and promenade concert is to take place at Cowes, in the beautiful grounds of Northwood Park, lent for the purpose by Mr. J. D. Lee, on Monday, July 31, and Wednesday, Aug. 2; the bazaar being under the special patronage of the Queen and many of the leading aristocracy. The proceeds of the bazaar will be devoted to the National Hospital for Consumption on the Separate or Home System, recently erected on a very lovely spot near Ventnor, Isle of Wight. Several ladies of distinction have signified their pleasure to hold stalls.

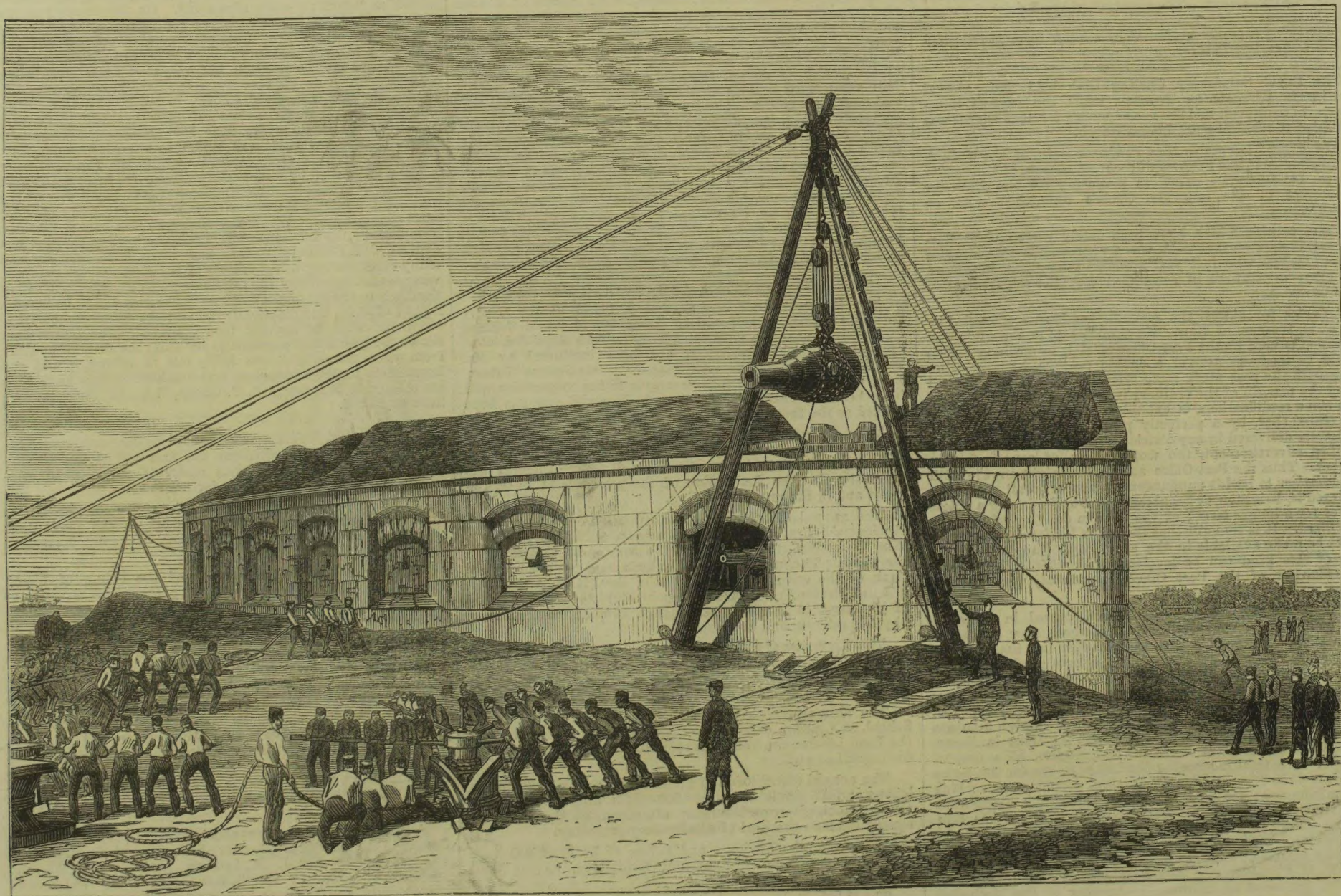




ENSIGN HUMPHREY, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY RIFLE CORPS,  
WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.  
SEE PAGE 94.



SIR RANDALL ROBERTS, BART.,  
CAPTAIN OF THE IRISH EIGHT AT WIMBLEDON.  
SEE PAGE 94.



RAISING A 25-TON GUN AT THE GILKICKER BATTERY, PORTSMOUTH.





FRENCH GENDARMES AND SERGENTS DE VILLE AT MEUDON.



## BIRTHS.

At Lugwardine Court, Herefordshire, the wife of Sir H. Croft, Bart., M.P., of a son.

At Richmond, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Corbett, of a daughter.

At 9, Ovington-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. H. Trotter, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at St. Leonard's, Streatham, by the Rev. J. R. Nicholl, Rector, assisted by the Rev. W. Jepson, Rector of Kintore-Walton, Berks, William Thomas Brand, son of the late James Brand, Esq., of Bedford-hill, Balham, to Clara, daughter of P. W. Flower, Esq., of Furze Down, Streatham. No cards.

On the 6th inst., at the parish church, Hampstead, by the Rev. R. J. McGhee, assisted by the Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, Henry Tarlton Whitty, eldest son of J. C. Whitty, Esq., of Tarramia, Australia, to Mary Hamlyn, third daughter of the late Major-General Hamlyn Harris.

## DEATHS.

On the 23rd inst., at his residence, Salcombe-hill House, Sidmouth, Devon, William Ellis Wall, Esq., eldest son of the Rev. William Ellis Wall, of Wheatfields, Powick, Worcestershire.

On the 16th inst., at Moorlands, Sunderland, William Briggs, J.P., aged 68.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5.

SUNDAY, July 30.—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.  
Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Frederick George Blomfield, M.A., Prebendary; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory, M.A.  
Westminster Abbey: 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Frederick K. Harford, M.A., Minor Canon, and the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Derry.

Chapels Royal: St. James's, noon, the Rev. Frederic W. Farrar, M.A., Master of Marlborough College. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Professor F. Denison Maurice, M.A. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Wm. H. Brookfield, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.  
Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, 11.30 a.m.; the Bishop of London, in all of the funds of St. George's Hospital.

MONDAY, 31.—Religious liberty established in Germany by the Treaty of Passau, 1562. Full moon, 9.16 p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 1.—Lammas. Accession of the House of Hanover in the person of George I., 1714.

Rowing-match on the Thames for Doggett's prize.  
Royal Agricultural Exhibition at Dublin to be opened by the Prince of Wales.

Formal opening of Peabody-square, Blackfriars-road.

WEDNESDAY, 2.—Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; general, 3 p.m.; promenade, 4 p.m.  
Royal Agricultural Society of England, noon.  
British Association meets at Edinburgh.

THURSDAY, 3.—Columbus embarked to discover a new world, 1492.  
Horticultural Society Exhibition at Stafford.  
Hospital for Consumption: quarterly court, 4.45 p.m.

FRIDAY, 4.—Battle of Wiesenburg (great victory of the Crown Prince of Prussia over the French), 1870.  
The National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded established in London, 1870.

SATURDAY, 5.—Royal Horticultural Society, promenade.  
Printers' Almshouses: Opening of new wings; public breakfast—Earl Stanhope in the chair.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M	A	M	A	M	A	M
h	m	h	m	h	m	h
0	1	0	35	1	6	1
35	1	6	1	35	2	1
2	1	2	27	2	53	3
2	2	27	2	53	3	16
3	16	3	39	4	0	4
4	0	4	22	4	41	5
4	41	5	2	5	2	5
5	2	5	2	5	2	5
5	2	5	2	5	2	5

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.				
July 19	29.722	65.0	57.9	79	0-10	55.9	78.3	SW. W.	Miles	0.005	
20	29.958	62.1	48.3	63	6	57.8	69.5	NW. N. NNW.	133	.005	
21	29.877	62.9	52.2	70	7	58.2	71.6	SW.	327	.000	
22	29.643	59.6	55.3	87	9	57.0	71.3	SW. W.	269	.036	
23	29.607	59.3	49.6	72	8	53.9	67.9	SSW. SW.	275	.037	
24	29.607	59.3	49.6	72	8	53.9	67.9	WSW. W. SW.	324	.247	
25	29.406	57.6	46.3	63	5	54.2	66.1	W. WNW. WSW.	370	.026	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (inches) corrected	29.722	29.910	29.956	29.655	29.651	29.663	29.344
Temperature of Air	65.3	63.3	63.7	60.8	63.4	62.9	60.3
Temperature of Evaporation	62.5	55.5	57.3	57.3	55.3	54.2	54.2
Direction of Wind	SW.	NW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	WSW	W.

**GAITY THEATRE.**—Sole Lessee, Mr. John Hollingshead.  
Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY begs to announce to the Public that he has taken the above Theatre for one month, commencing JULY 31, for the production of a series of the best Plays by the best Masters. ON MONDAY, JULY 31, HAMLET—Hamlet, Mr. Walter Montgomery. "Hamlet" will (subject to approval) be repeated on Tuesday and Wednesday. For further particulars see daily advertisements. No fees. Prices, from 6d. to 2s. Doors open at 7. Commence, 7.30.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—Mr. SOTHERN will appear Every Evening in Two Pieces—in the new Comedy-Drama, AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN; or, the Squire's Last Shilling. Also, in a new wild absurdity, NOT IF I KNOW IT! Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.**—The largest and most magnificent Theatre in the world. Every Evening, at 7.30, a Grand Legitimate Play, supported by first-class Stars and a powerful Dramatic Company. Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.**—Immense success of the Fairy Equestrian Spectacle of CINDERELLA, in which upwards of Sixty Children take part. All the great Equestrian, Acrobatic, and Gymnastic Acts as usual. Open at Half-past Seven, commence at Eight. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.30, at which LULU will appear.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn.**  
The coolest and best ventilated theatre and the most charming entertainment in the metropolis. The 210th Appearance of LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, TO-NIGHT. Continued excitement; unprecedented success.

**LULU will SPRING, at a BOUND, 25 ft. Perpendicularly,** at the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, for the 210th time TO-NIGHT.

**LULU will Accomplish the Never-Before-Attempted Feat** of Turning a TRIPLE SOMERSAULT, at the ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, for the 210th time TO-NIGHT.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—On MONDAY AFTER-NOON, at Three, the CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give an Extra Grand and Illuminated Day Performance, being the thirteenth of the series of Monday Afternoon Entertainments. Most attractive Programme. Doors open at 2.30. From the Royal Academy to the Christy's Hall is but one minute's walk.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.**—Every Night at Eight; MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at Three and Eight, all the Year Round. The sparkling and delightful entertainment of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS, which has attracted densely-crowded and fashionable audiences to this Hall for upwards of Six Consecutive Years, without a single night's intermission, Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days alone excepted. Visitors to London during the International Exhibition should bear in mind that they must not confound the Performances of this Company with those given by the host of imitators who go about the country assuming their title. The Christy Minstrels never have performed, never will perform, out of London. Fancieula, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, half price to Stalls and Area only. Children in arms are not admitted. Doors open for Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening, at 7.30. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the hall. Places may be secured at Keith, Prowse, Cheapside; Hays, Cornhill; Austin's, St. James's Hall. Proprietors, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, in A SENSATION** NOVEL (Last Representations), by W. S. Gilbert; and THE FANCY FAIR, by Mr. Corney Grain. Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871.**  
The GENERAL PUBLIC are ADMITTED EVERY WEEK-DAY EXCEPT WEDNESDAY, from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., on Payment of One Shilling. On Wednesdays the price is Half a Crown.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.**  
The General Rules for the Exhibition of Selected SPECIMENS of all varieties of FINE and DECORATIVE ART, with SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS, and the Manufactures of Jewellery, Cotton, Musical Instruments, Paper, and Printing, with their Machinery, may now be had of the Attendants in the present year's Exhibition, and by letter addressed to the Secretary.—Offices, 3, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

**JEWELLERY in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.**—The Trades interested in Jewellery and its Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

**COTTON in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.**—Trades interested in Cotton and its Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

**PRINTING PAPER and STATIONERY in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.**—Trades interested in Printing Paper and Stationery, and their Machinery—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.**—Trades interested in Musical Instruments—selected specimens of which will be exhibited in 1872—may obtain the General Rules at the present year's Exhibition, or by written application to the Secretary.—Offices, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington.

**DORÉ GALLERY. GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.**—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**AUTOTYPE GALLERY, 36, Rathbone-place, W.**  
GRAND EXHIBITION OF AUTOTYPE PICTURES, DAILY, from Ten till Five. Admission free.

**REMOVAL—THE WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED** NIGHTINGALE COMPANY, consisting of Mlle. Milla Christine, universally allowed by the millions who have seen her to be the "Eight" Wonder of the World. Also, Captain M. V. Bates, the great Kentucky Giant, and Miss Annie Swan, the famous Nova Scotian Giantess, will, in order to give room to their numerous patrons, hold their receptions at ST. JAMES'S LARGE HALL. Entrances, Regent-street and Piccadilly. Receptions from Half-past Two to Five, and from Eight to Ten p.m. Doors open half an hour previously. Admission, 2s. 6d. and 1s.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1871.

We mentioned last week that the curious history of the Army Bill had then just reached an important *punctum temporis*. The Premier had announced that he should meet the hostility of the Opposition in the House of Lords by advising her Majesty to abolish Army purchase. This system was at once put an end to by a Royal warrant, and any purchase of a commission after the first day of November next will be illegal. The knot has thus been cut. Something has been said, of course, about a stretch of prerogative and a wrench of the Constitution; but, upon consideration, it appears to have become clear that nothing very objectionable has been done. What prerogative has created it has destroyed, and our Constitution will bear a harder wrench than any which modern statesmen are likely to be permitted to inflict. In fact, we are rather reminded of the polite fly who apologised to the ox for having settled in his horn, and promised that, if allowed to rest herself for a few minutes, she would remove to some tree more capable of bearing her weight. The ox begged that she would please herself:—

Indeed, I knew not of your coming, and so, Shall not miss you when'er you think proper to go.

We may think, however, that, though the British Constitution may not appreciably suffer from the sudden removal of a bit of Army machinery, of no ancient date, the question remains whether a Minister who fails to procure the assent of Parliament (that is, of both Houses) to a measure acts in the spirit of the Constitution by changing his front and gaining his object in another way. We are bound to meet this question frankly and fearlessly, and we do not hesitate to say that in the special circumstances of the case we consider that Mr. Gladstone has done a statesman's duty. Let us guard ourselves at once from any suspicion of being thought to hold lightly by old traditions and the noble usages of English Government. No better protection for liberty has ever been devised by the wit of man than these traditions and usages. Yet a true statesman will regard them as means to an end. His dealing with them is one of the crucial tests by which we decide whether he is a statesman or only a political manager. As a rule, he will avoid even the semblance of walking out of the old paths, but, if he discerns real need for novel action, he vindicates his claim to our confidence by showing that he is not afraid of our surprise or even displeasure.

The nation had not undergone a panic, though it suited the purposes of certain persons to give that name to the justifiable earnestness which was displayed on account of the acknowledged inadequacy of our Army. The events of the great and terrible war had thrown a fierce light into the recesses of our military system, and its defects were rendered manifest to us all. In no unworthy spirit the people cried out that the Army must be reformed, and rendered a match for any invader. The Queen's Government addressed itself to the question, and arrived, it is not now for us to say whether rightly or wrongly, at the conviction that the Army could not be reformed, and that the demand of the country could not be complied with, until the system of purchase had been done away. The first work of the pioneer was to clear a passage through that enchanted wood. Now, there was nothing of party in this decision, nor was it the decision of a party only. The real leaders of opinion on the Opposition side of the House of Commons gave up purchase, and the debates will show that those who fought for that system were not men whose statesmanship is regarded as remarkable. Those who were interested in preserving the system defended it, if not wisely, at least as honestly as railway folk or other persons with large interests hold by them;

and there were some others who conscientiously believed that better officers were to be got by the pecuniary process than by education and selection. Emphatically, however, the House of Commons, by large majorities in favour of abolition, by the silence of those whose arguments for the retention of purchase would have had weight, declared that commissions should be bought no longer. The pioneer's first blow had fallen crashingly upon the forest, and the country—though by no means enthusiastic upon a subject that was but little understood—was rational in its satisfaction that those who had undertaken to do a certain work were applying themselves to that work in earnest. The governed showed their confidence in the governors, as a man who commits his house to an architect for improvements stands silently by and beholds the preparations.

It became, therefore, the duty of the Government to carry on the work which they had undertaken, and having declared what was the first necessity, and having had that declaration indorsed by the House of Commons, there could be no drawing back. Then, what was the next opposition, the next hindrance? A majority of the class most resembling those who had offered pertinacious but vain resistance to abolition in the House of Commons. It is not pretended that in the House of Lords the system was much better defended than in the other House. The best speakers in its behalf admitted that it was not good. But it was there, and our armies had gained victories, and we could not tell what might happen in the future. We are not speaking slightly of the Lords' debate; on the contrary. It was marked by high ability, was not vexatiously prolonged, and all that could be said was said to the nation in a tone of earnestness and dignity. But class interests were potent; and we may say that if the Army needed to be delivered from those who hold it in pawn, the House of Lords had need to be delivered from those who forced it to affirm what it could not defend. How could this be done? No person ever sincerely recommended the creation of new Peers. Such a course, on such an issue, would have been too preposterous for toleration: the suggestion excited an impatient laugh. But there was the numerical majority, and then it would stand again. A Conservative ex-Minister pointed out, without advising, the course which the Government might take, and he certainly did not condemn that proposed course, but gave a vote intended to make it needless. What Lord Derby suggested Mr. Gladstone did. A King's ordinance was revoked by a Queen, and the ground was cleared. The pioneer's axe had done its work. The House of Lords immediately agreed to revive the bill; and we will not quarrel with the exceeding frankness which declared that it should be revived in the interests of the officers whose property had been endangered. Nay, we will not even accept that rather ill-conditioned form of words, believing as we do that the majority of the Lords mean a great deal more, and are as sincere as the Commons in their desire to carry out the wishes of the nation. We have not always had the good fortune to be able to approve the tactics of Ministers. On the present occasion we think that a hateful knot has been cut adroitly and boldly.

## THE COURT.

The Queen, with Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, continues at Osborne House.

The Crown Prince and Princess of the German Empire, with the members of their family, remain on a visit to her Majesty.

Prince Christian Victor, Prince Albert, and Princess Victoria Louise of Schleswig-Holstein have arrived at Osborne, and will remain under the care of the Queen during the sojourn of their parents, Prince and Princess Christian, upon the Continent, which is expected to extend over a year.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne have been on a visit to her Majesty at Osborne during the week.

On Sunday the Queen, the Crown Prince and Princess of the German Empire, Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and Prince William, Princess Charlotte, and Prince Henry of Prussia attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero.

Monday was the birthday of Princess Charlotte of Prussia. The band of the 103rd Regiment (Royal Bombay Fusiliers) played during the Queen's luncheon.

On Monday the Crown Prince of the German Empire left Osborne on a visit to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar at Molcombe. Prince Oscar of Sweden and Norway and the Prince of Leiningen visited the Queen and remained to luncheon.

Her Majesty held a Council yesterday (Friday).

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has taken daily walks and drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

The Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marquis of Hartington, Viscount Halifax, Count Eulenberg, and Mlle. Von Bülow have dined with the Queen.

The Duchess of Roxburghe and the Countess of Gainsborough have left Osborne.

The Marchioness of Ely has arrived at Osborne.

The Hon. Emily Cathcart has succeeded the Hon. Lucy Kerr as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, took leave of the Prince of Wales yesterday (Friday) week, and left Ingenheim for Kissingen, where her Royal Highness, with her children, will pass some weeks. The Prince left Ingenheim on the following day, en route for England. His Royal Highness arrived at Dover, on Monday, from Darmstadt. The Prince crossed the Channel from Ostend in the mail-steamer Maid of Kent, and landed at the Admiralty pier at half-past six p.m., being received by Captain Bruce and Colonel Glyn. A guard of honour of the second battalion Rifle Brigade was in attendance, with the band, which played the National Anthem. A Royal salute was fired from the castle. The Prince was warmly welcomed by a large assemblage of the townspeople as he proceeded to the Lord Warden Hotel,



whence, after a short stay, his Royal Highness proceeded to town, travelling by a special train upon the South-Eastern Railway. Prince Oscar of Sweden dined with the Prince at Marlborough House. On Tuesday his Royal Highness visited the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia at Claridge's Hotel. Later in the day the Prince left Marlborough House on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond at Goodwood during the race meeting. His Royal Highness will proceed to Ireland the beginning of next week.

#### THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

The Emperor of Brazil, on Thursday week, before breakfast, visited the South Kensington Museum and the Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park. Shortly after nine o'clock his Imperial Majesty set out on a tour of inspection of the Alexandra Institution for the Blind, St. Thomas's Hospital, Bethlehem Hospital, the Blind Asylum, and the Deaf and Dumb Institution in the Kent-road. Subsequently the Emperor and Empress visited Windsor Castle and St. George's Chapel. Their Imperial Majesties entertained the Count and Countess d'Aquila at dinner at Claridge's Hotel, and afterwards visited Sir Charles Wheatstone, at his residence in Park-crescent. On the following day the Emperor drove to Kew and Richmond Park and visited Earl and Countess Russell, at Pembroke Lodge, returning to town to breakfast; after which, his Imperial Majesty visited the Bank of England and the Geological Society's Museum in Jermyn-street; and afterwards, with the Empress, drove in the parks. Their Imperial Majesties have received and paid numerous visits. The Emperor last week received a deputation who presented to his Majesty a plan of colonisation which is being submitted to the Brazilian Government by Mr. Charles W. Kitto, of Bristol. On Saturday last the Emperor and Empress proceeded to Oxford, partook of breakfast at the Clarendon Hotel, and afterwards visited the Bodleian Library, the New Museum, Radcliffe Infirmary, Clarendon Press, Sheldonian Theatre, Christ Church, Magdalen College, and the Free Public Library. The Emperor also inspected the city buildings and the letter and telegraph department of the Post Office. Their Majesties lunched at the Deanery and afterwards visited Blenheim, returning to the Clarendon Hotel to dinner, the Vice-Chancellor and Professor Acland, M.D., being guests. On Sunday the Emperor and Empress attended High Mass, at seven o'clock, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, and left Oxford shortly after nine o'clock for Warwick. Their Majesties lunched at the Warwick Arms Hotel, visited Warwick Castle, Kenilworth Castle, passing Guy's Cliff, and subsequently drove to Stratford-on-Avon, and visited Shakespeare's birthplace and grave, and afterwards proceeded to Birmingham, passing the night at the Great Western Hotel. On Monday the Emperor visited the workhouse, the various manufactories, the Town-hall, and other public buildings. On Tuesday their Imperial Majesties left Birmingham. The Empress stopped at Chester, the Emperor proceeding to Holyhead to inspect the breakwater, thence to Bangor to inspect the Tubular and Menai Bridges, and afterwards returning to Chester. On Wednesday the Emperor and Empress visited Liverpool and Birkenhead, and in the evening proceeded to Manchester.

#### THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, a younger brother of the Emperor of Russia, arrived at Claridge's Hotel yesterday (Friday) week from the Continent. His Imperial Highness is travelling in strict incognito. On Saturday the Grand Duke visited the International Exhibition. On Sunday his Imperial Highness attended Divine service at the Russian chapel, Welbeck-street. The Rev. Dr. Popoff officiated. In the afternoon the Grand Duke visited the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park. On Monday his Imperial Highness visited the International Exhibition and also various commercial establishments at the West-End, and in the evening went to the Lyceum Theatre. On Tuesday the Grand Duke again visited the International Exhibition. His Imperial Highness has received visits from and returned visits to the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family, Prince Oscar of Sweden, the Count and Countess d'Aquila, and various members of the Corps Diplomatique and of the aristocracy. The Grand Duke has been present at the Goodwood race meeting.

#### PRINCE OSCAR OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Prince Oscar of Sweden and Norway returned to the Swedish Legation, on Sunday, from a tour in the western Highlands. On Monday the Prince visited the International Exhibition, and in the evening went to the Lyceum Theatre. On Tuesday his Royal Highness visited the Queen at Osborne, and upon his return dined with Earl and Countess Vane at Holderness House, Park-lane. On Wednesday the Prince laid the foundation-stone of a Scandinavian Seamen's Church, in Anchor-yard, near the Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe. His Royal Highness embarked on board a special steamer at Westminster Pier, and proceeded down the Thames to a pier adjacent to the site of the church. The Swedish band of the Guard performed on board during the trip. A large assemblage of Swedes and Norwegians heartily greeted the Prince upon his arrival. The ceremonial was performed by his Royal Highness with the customary formalities. The new structure is to be styled the Ebenezer Church. After the ceremony the Prince, with a numerous company, went to Greenwich and partook of luncheon; after which his Royal Highness returned by steam-boat to London, visited the International Exhibition, and was present in the evening at a concert at the Albert Hall. The Prince has attended the Goodwood race meeting.

Prince Arthur has been the guest of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, at Molecombe, during the Goodwood race-meeting. The Prince will proceed to Ireland the beginning of next week.

Prince Teck left town, on Monday, for Vienna.

The Emperor Napoleon and the Prince Imperial visited Baroness Burdett-Coutts at Holly Lodge, Highgate, on Tuesday. The Emperor afterwards visited the cricket-ground of the Cholmondeley School, where he was met by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose have left Cleveland House for Homburg.

The Duchess Dowager of Cleveland has left town for Osterley Park.

The Duke of Marlborough has left town for a cruise in his yacht. The Duchess has arrived at Blenheim.

The Duke and Duchess de Fernan Nunez and suite have left the Clarendon Hotel.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly have left town for Cotterstock, Oundle.

The Marquis of Headfort and the Ladies Madeline, Isabel, and Florence Taylour have left Grafton-street for The Lodge, Virginia, Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have left St. James's-square for Holwood, near Beckenham.

Earl and Countess Brownlow and Lady Gertrude Talbot have left town on a tour in Germany.

The Earl and Countess of Dartrey and Lady Mary Dawson have left town for Wiesbaden.

The Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres have left their mansion in Grosvenor-square for Kissingen. The Ladies Lindsay have left town for Dieppe.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton left town, on Saturday, for Cowes, en route for a cruise in his Lordship's steam-yacht *Palatine* to Cherbourg.

The Earl and Countess of Kinnoull have left town for Dupplin Castle, near Perth.

Count Andrew and Countess Thérèse Bernstorff have left Prussia House for Germany. Count Andrew has gone to Dresden, where he will act as chargé-d'affaires during the absence of the Prussian Minister.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Nothing but the cold and showery weather prevented the first day at Goodwood from being an unqualified success, for the attendance, which included the Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Prussia, was large and brilliant; and there was plenty of racing, while good fields turned out for most of the events. Any ideas that the Pearl might emulate the deeds of her dam—*Caller Ou*—in the Leger were rudely dispelled by Dalmacardoch, who gave her 8lb. and such a disgraceful beating that she must have lost every vestige of her fine two-year-old form. A gigantic field of thirty-nine contested the Stewards' Cup, and an hour was wasted at the post before a fair start could be effected. The race admits of little description, as Oxonian (8st. 8lb.) jumped off with the lead and appeared to be winning as he liked till about 300 yards from home, when he suddenly stopped, and Anton (7st.) secured one of the easiest victories on record by fifteen lengths. It will be remembered that the winner showed excellent form at Goodwood last year, winning the Nursery under 8st. 10lb. Indeed, he was generally regarded as the best two-year-old in England, and, but for the poor figure he cut at Chester this spring, would doubtless have had another 14lb. to carry.

The Goodwood Stakes was won, on Wednesday, by Taraban, beating the Lady Hungerford colt by half a length, Claudius being third. On Thursday the Goodwood Cup was also won by half a length—Shannon being first, Favonius second, and Mortemer third.

As summer, or what ought to be summer, advances, the weather is still most unfavourable for cricket, and the incessant rain causes frequent interruptions in the play. Notwithstanding this, few matches have been drawn, though several exciting fights against time have taken place. A very curious match was played between Surrey and the M.C.C. and Ground at the end of last week. The latter went in first, and Jupp and both the Humphreys scored freely and well; but the most remarkable feature of the innings was the wonderful stand made by Southerton (82) and Pooley (88 not out). This was all the more remarkable, as batting is not the former's strong point, while Pooley was suffering from an injured hand. Against a total of 352 the M.C.C. could only amass 245, of which Mr. W. G. Grace put together 146, though it must be mentioned that he was twice missed. Mr. Osnow's 53 was the chief feature of the second innings of the M.C.C., which closed for 217, leaving Surrey to obtain 111 runs to secure a victory. Jupp, Stephenson, and Humphrey alone got into double figures; so the county only just pulled through by one wicket. Two days sufficed to finish both the great matches which were played in the early part of this week. At Lord's, the M.C.C. and Ground defeated Sussex by eight wickets. Mr. Grace was head scorer for the club, with a rapidly-hit 59, while the bowling of Farrands and Shaw was most effective. Charlwood, Fillery, and Davey did good service for Sussex. The wretched fielding of the Surrey men was the chief cause of their hollow defeat by Kent; and as an example we may mention that Mr. C. I. Thornton, who hit harder than ever, was missed four times in the course of his short innings. Mr. P. Hilton made 74, and the Hon. G. Harris 51, for Kent; while Mr. C. T. Hoare (35 and 25) and Mr. J. C. Gregory (16 and 38) struggled hard for Surrey; but the home county could not stand against the bowling of Willsher, who in the second innings got rid of six men at an expense of 38 runs, and succumbed by ten wickets.

Saturday last was a great day on the Thames, as both the Wingfield sculls and the amateur swimming championship were contested. Mr. W. Fawcus, of the Tynemouth R.C., was the only challenger for the former, and, as he has twice recently defeated Mr. A. De L. Long (the holder), he seemed likely to secure an easy victory. This was by no means the case, and a more obstinate and prolonged struggle has never taken place, the men keeping close together till past Barnes Bridge, and it was only in the last few hundred yards that the northerner drew away and won by a length and a half. Five competitors swam for the championship, the course being from Putney Aqueduct to Hammersmith Bridge; but none of them had the smallest chance with H. Parker, last year's winner, who came in 130 yards before F. Wilson, who brought a great reputation with him from Leeds.

Mr. Frank Matthews, the comedian, died on Monday, at his residence, Linden-grove, Bayswater.

A park of fourteen acres, the gift of Sir Titus Salt, Bart., to the inhabitants of Saltaire, was opened on Tuesday.

The total amount received in Ireland for dog license duty last year was £27,042.

Mr. T. Hughes, on Tuesday, gave his award, as arbitrator for the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration of the Manufactured Iron Trade of the North of England, allowing the claim of the workmen to an advance of wages to the extent of 6d. per ton on puddling and 5 per cent on the other wages, subject, nevertheless, to such modification (if any) as might appear to him to be required after he had taken the necessary steps to verify the returns submitted by the employers, upon which the award was based.

The Royal Humane Society has awarded its medal, with testimonials recording the services rendered, to Mr. Harry Lonsdale Hallowell, a student of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, for saving life under the following circumstances:—Two boats were on the river Nidd, at Knaresborough, not far from the bridge—one heavily laden with men and women, the other containing two men and a woman, when, by bad management or carelessness, the heavily-laden boat ran foul of the other, upsetting the woman and men into the water. One of the men, being a good swimmer, leaving his companions to their fate, at once struck out for the shore and escaped, but the other man and the woman were helplessly struggling in the water. Mr. Hallowell, who was standing on the bridge with a friend, witnessed the accident, and jumped into the water with all his clothes on, and, swimming to the man and woman, kept them afloat until a boat came to their assistance.

#### "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Another of our traditions is, we hear, to be extinguished. The MacIstom, and Scylla and Charybdis, and the Irishman's watch on the inner front of Somerset House, are all superstitions. Now Juggernaut "follows them down the abyss." We have read Southey's terrible description of the car of the hideous idol, and the maddened procession of worshippers dragging the edifice across the prostrate forms of victims. Those who do not read poetry, and do read missionary tracts, have been shuddering for years over prosaic accounts of the savage orgies of Juggernaut, and that deity has perhaps done more service than any of the thousand and one gods of India towards bringing in subscriptions to the missionary societies. Now, a calm eye-witness of the ceremonial tells us that the stories are grossly exaggerated, that the dragging the car is a short and rather stupid business, that no victims are crushed, and that there is not more "orgy" than may be witnessed at an English country fair. Moreover, one of the chief amusements of the meeting is the listening to readings from a sacred poem to which "Paradise Lost" is a kind of parallel, so that on the whole the worshippers of Juggernaut are in rather an advanced state of civilisation. The author of the statement referred to is a responsible writer, and a correspondent of the *Times*. It is very gratifying to hear all this, yet a little disconcerting to think how much virtuous horror we have been throwing away for so many years. But it may be that Juggernaut has advanced with the age, and that his Ritualistic adorers have been discouraged by some Judicial Committee of Brahmins. It is difficult to believe that there was not at some time or other a basis for the distressing narratives that have been so useful to the poets and the missionaries.

The papers have contained interesting accounts of torpedo experiments made by authority. Perhaps the "Battle of Dorking" has stirred up our experimentalists to new vigour. Truly it would be hard if a nation which is, above all things, mechanical (whose very Parliament, according to the leader of Opposition, is swayed by a mechanical majority) should not be able to hold its own in matters of steel and springs and detonating powders. But whether it is quite regular to perfect our discoveries at the expense of the nerves of peaceful sea-captains quietly sailing the silver sea is another affair. We learn that a number of torpedoes were taken out, and that the engineers had orders to try them upon any vessel that happened to be coming near. Most of them were very successfully fixed, and the ship upon which each *remora*, or sucking-fish, fastened its fangs would certainly have been blown to pieces, but that the machine contained no charge, and that only the detonating powder was exploded. No harm was done, and we are not officially informed that the coasting captains indulged in any of those plain-spoken remonstrances to which the class is equal upon most occasions and at brief notice. But suppose an "inadvertence" had been committed, and a loaded torpedo had exploded near the keel of the Lively Nancy from Newcastle, or the Sprightly Sarah from Shields. The Americans have invented a new species of humour. They tell the beginning of a tale of terror and its conclusion, omitting details. For instance, "Jones desired his wife not to light the fire with petroleum oil. She disobeyed him. Her dresses fit his second wife admirably." That is about the style in which the captain of an experimental torpedo vessel would, I suppose, insert in his log-book the result of such an "inadvertence" as has been hinted at. However, perhaps, better a collier reduced to impalpable powder than a Devastation or an Agincourt; and we may rely upon the patriotism of our mercantile service not to make frivolous objections to experiments.

It will certainly be necessary to pass a law (if the art of passing laws be not forgotten) for restricting the amount of physical force which a deputation is allowed to bring to bear upon a single-handed member of the Executive. I am not going into a question which involves details by no means suited to a newspaper generally read (details which pious clergymen and decorous matrons declare shall be flung broadcast into the households), but it is not unfair to believe that Mr. Bruce was treated with something worse than discourtesy by a mass of enraged persons who forced their way into his presence the other day to urge upon him a certain course of legislative action. They came in a mob, and they behaved like a mob; and no sentimental suggestion of their deep and ungovernable convictions will persuade the public that Mrs. Jellaby and her friends acted like ladies and gentlemen. They made noises, and they jeered Mr. Bruce. He is probably a Minister of average firmness; but his namesake of Bannockburn would not have liked to be shut up in a close room with a hundred excited folk, either "giving it him" or applauding those who "gave it him." The odds were too heavy. Either a deputation should be limited to twenty, whom an able-bodied gentleman, with four or five stout secretaries, might well confront, or he should be allowed a guard of honour, lent by the Sovereign whom he represents, and who is insulted by these irregular demonstrations. At the time we are putting an end to the riots at nominations, we behold a Minister mobbed by a deputation.

One would not be unduly Utopian, but "it is a poor heart that never rejoices" in anticipations, and it is pleasant to preserve the belief that some day the poor will be legislated for. The words may excite some astonishment when the reader reviews the titles of the majority of recent laws and attempts at lawmaking; but while Absolute Wisdom is doing or trying to do all kinds of things which are supposed to be for the benefit of the lowly, the real daily interest of the class fails to come within Absolute Wisdom's purview. Forty-two tradesmen, last week, were convicted of having fraudulent weights and measures in their possession, and they were punished—awfully. The fines amounted to little more than twenty shillings per rascal. Before these lines are read each will have more than recouped himself, no doubt, by reverting to the practice which the law affects to discourage. Reverts may be an idle word, for possibly the practice was not abandoned for an hour. What wise people are Chancellors of the Exchequer and the like, who remit taxes in order that the poor man or his wife may save a halfpenny or a farthing in the weekly purchase of necessities, and who hand over the power of a tremendous taxation to the cheating small tradesman! It is all very well to say that the spirit of the age is opposed to harsh punishments. If the spirit of the age is a humbug, and is afraid to legislate in the interest of the age, the sooner he is consigned to Limbo the better. A third conviction for this kind of theft should place the culprit under the surveillance of the police, who should visit him at no notice at all, and at uncomfortable hours, for a given period—say six months; and, if he were not then found to be reformed, I see not why the mean rogue should fare better than his brother, the other Habitual Criminal. "Let us have our dream to-day," that such a future is in store for him. Meantime, Parliament will rise, and thousands of pounds will be earned "respectably," and invested discreetly, by the aid of the false balance, before the next Speech invites the Houses to "various measures of a beneficial description."





ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE: VIEW OF CARDIFF FROM THE CASTLE.  
DES. 1871. 84.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The consternation and indignation which the Conservative party professes to feel at a Radical Government falling back on the Royal prerogative in order to abolish purchase in the Army has been very nearly amusing. The temper engendered in the Opposition by the fact of their having been outmanœuvred has been sufficiently illustrated; and, except that circumstances occurred which prevented the subject being considered at once in the Lords, there might have been hot work in both Houses. It must be remembered that, besides being the leader of the Opposition in the Lords, the Duke of Richmond is "grand seigneur" of Goodwood and patron of the fashionable races which take place there in the third week in July. It was, therefore, impossible for him to undertake to meet the coup of the Government during the past week, and so the Lords were asked to restrain their outraged feelings for quite ten days. The effect was dampening on the party; and their leader and his sympathising followers in the Commons, after the first ebullition of their wrath, had to wait so long that their rage subsided, and more prudent counsels prevailed over the first violent demand for fierce demonstrations against a Ministry which had dared so much to neutralise the action of the House of Lords.

So much had been said previously on the subject in outer and inner circles that it was not much of a surprise when Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government meant to vindicate its right to abolish purchase without the consent of Parliament. He was so calm, so collected, so almost dignified, when he made the announcement that he really seemed to impress the House; and there was no immediate outburst beyond the usual dissenting cheers which accompanied his statement. Somehow, when Mr. Disraeli was performing his function of protestor and critic it seemed as if he was not half as astonished, and grieved, and alarmed, and all that sort of "Chathamish" epithet, as he ought to have been; and it might have been suspected that there was lurking in his mind a sense of admiration of a bold stroke, such as he himself might have conceived and executed in like circumstances, if he dared. No doubt this was mingled with annoyance that such a democratic Prime Minister should have had the courage to fall back on a device founded on prerogative, implying that the doctrine that the Crown, and not the Parliament, has the control of the Army was no fiction, and therefore there was enough of bitterness and taunt in his observations on the course pursued. There was at that particular hour of the evening a tolerable development of the liberal constitutionalism of the Tories, and a good deal of expression of the shock to their feelings caused by the reactionary conduct of the Government; but apparently the prevailing sense amongst them was one of having been "done," to use a slangish phrase, and a touch of sullenness seemed to be mingled in their more overt demonstrations. However, that night was not permitted to pass without a more marked ebullition, and there was as lusty a row as has yet characterised the present rough and rowy Parliament. It happened that the Emperor of Brazil was sitting in the gallery allotted to distinguished persons, and the discussion on the Ballot Bill was going on with unusual dulness. Perhaps some one conceived the idea that so acute a potentate ought not to go away with an idea of the tameness and humdrumness of the first deliberative assembly in the world, and that he ought to be shown one of its special phases of deliberation, which consists in clamour, personalities, and a row generally. If so it is quite intelligible why Sir John Pakington was put up to challenge any further proceeding with the Ballot Bill, and with curious fatuity to talk emphatically of the "number of hours which had been wasted" that night, the fact being that not a single Liberal member had spoken, and all the "waste" had been caused by the Bentincks, the Lowthers, and the Beresford-Hopes, who composed the small band of steady obstructives, aided when necessary by volunteers on their side. Of course the Liberals rose and roared at Sir John Pakington's infelicitous allusion, and ironical cheers and unextinguishable laughter went on for a time longer than most people can remember to have been occupied by that sort of House-of-Commons demonstration. The tumult raged with every development of "fire-eyed fury," and at last Mr. Forster lost his equanimity, and let fall some words about casting the responsibility of rejecting the Ballot Bill on the Lords, no doubt sharply enough said; and this gave Mr. Disraeli the opportunity he wanted. There has been some controversy as to whether he was really in the fearful rage which was apparent, or whether, as is believed to be usual with him, he was really cool and only simulating passion. However that may be, such was the rush of his onset—so sustained, and even so aggravated was it; so seemingly unrestrained was his language, and so immense his physical exertions, that for once—perhaps for the only time—he subjected himself to a rebuke from the Chairman, and was checked short in the very whirlwind of his utterance, and told that he was exceeding the limits of Parliamentary criticism. He is too good a rhetorician not to have taken advantage of an interruption which might have disconcerted most men; and even his apology and retraction were made a new point of departure, and he contrived to insinuate that it was only the greatness of the atrocity which he was denouncing that could have allured, or rather forced, him out of that respect for conventionalities on which he prides himself, even when he is playing the part of censor with the utmost freedom. What he did and what he said was effective, in a peculiar sense, and must have impressed the Imperial spectator with singular notions of the way in which great statesmen in England comport themselves in what they chose to call a constitutional crisis. It seemed to be Mr. Gladstone's cue to contrast himself with the demeanour of Mr. Disraeli; and he maintained a quietude which was remarkable, and which probably enabled the Emperor of Brazil to carry away rather a false notion of the mode in which he generally guides himself in House of Commons' tumults.

It was past the midnight hour on that night when the clause of the Ballot Bill which establishes secret voting proper, after so much and so severe contests, became an accomplished fact. It seemed as if, for some inexplicable reason, neither side was inclined to demonstrate, and the achievement was succeeded by a pause, as of expectation. Out of the midst of the large crowd which was present Mr. Whitbread rose like an exhalation, and, in the singularly pitched tones of his remarkable voice, proposed that the House should remain satisfied at that point of the bill and adjourn over to November. Impulsively, and with a genuine sense of relief, the Liberal members, who were pledged to sit in permanency with the Ministry until the ballot was accomplished, broke out in a roar of joyous cheers; and it was not until they remembered their promise, and, perhaps, had seen an expression of mournful reproach on the countenances of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Glyn, that they remembered what was the feeling which they developed, and what was the deduction which the Opposition would draw from it. Possibly, indeed, it was because they had discovered that at heart the Liberals would be with them that the Opposition took the proposal so coolly, and only pooh-poohed it as visionary and still more as per-

functory; while they seemed to insinuate that, so far from Mr. Whitbread's acting as the friend of the House in general, he was really in secret concert with the Government in a design to alarm—indeed, to terrify—those to whom November is a time of sport and joy. The reaction amongst the Liberals was soon evident; and, with a touch of malicious facetiousness, Mr. Vernon Harcourt aggravated the distaste for the suggestion which was becoming predominant by grimly saying that to him and his colleagues of the legal profession a meeting of Parliament in November was a matter of no inconvenience. Consternation began to be palpable amongst Scotch and Irish M.P.s, and matters grew so warm that Sir J. Elphinstone had an opportunity of abusing Mr. Gladstone personally in terms which, in a certain sense, were appropriate in a member for such a special-speaking constituency as that of Portsmouth. Practically, the suggestion was swamped in its very initiation.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

A copy of the Royal warrant abolishing purchase was laid on the table by Lord Northbrook yesterday week. After the House had dealt with several bills, passing (among others) the Public School Act (1868) Amendment Bill, the subject of the Army Bill was again introduced by the Duke of Richmond, who gave notice that to the motion for the second reading of that measure he should propose to add words condemning the interposition of the Royal prerogative, and affirming that the House only assented to the second reading in order to secure to the officers that compensation to which they were entitled in consequence of the abolition of purchase. Earl Granville indicated that he was willing to take the second reading on Monday or Tuesday. Lord Cairns urged a week's delay. Lord Salisbury was also in favour of postponement; and, under protest from Lord Granville, the second reading was fixed for Monday, the 31st.

On Monday the Royal assent was given, *inter alia*, to the following bills:—The Ecclesiastical Titles Act Repeal, the Dogs, the Courts of Justice Additional Sites, the Owens College, and the Gas and Water Provisional Orders Confirmation. The Private Chapels Bill was passed through Committee; the Church Building Acts Amendment Bill and the Bishops Resignation Act (1869) Amendment Bill were read the second time; and the Prevention of Crime Bill was passed its final stage.

The House sat for only a short time on Tuesday, and the business transacted was confined to advancing a few measures a stage. The Charitable Donations and Bequests (Ireland) Bill, the Election Commissioners' Expenses Bill, the Sewage Utilisation Supplemental Bill, the Church Buildings Act Amendment Bill, and the Railways Regulation Amendment Bill were passed through Committee. The Local Government Supplemental (No. 4) Bill and the Glasgow Boundary Bill were read the third time and passed.

On Thursday the Lord Chancellor communicated a message from her Majesty with regard to a provision for Prince Arthur. Earl Granville moved that the message should be taken into consideration the following day. Lord Cairns wished to give a notice on behalf of the Duke of Richmond, who had given notice of an amendment relative to the second reading of the Army Regulation Bill, and was intended to be appended thereto. He understood that doubts had been expressed in some quarters as to the regularity of that amendment; but, although he thought it was not without precedent, nothing could be further from the desire of the noble Duke, and nothing could be more undesirable than to have a discussion on a grave constitutional question prefaced by any controversy upon a point of order. In order to obtain precisely the same result, and without raising a difficulty as to the form of the proceeding, the noble Duke would move the amendment in substitution of the motion with regard to the order of the day. He therefore now gave notice that the noble Duke would move the amendment—"That this House, before assenting to the second reading of the bill, desires to express its opinion that the interposition of the Executive," &c. Earl Granville agreed with the noble Lord that the amendment in its original form would have created a precedent of a most inconvenient and harmful character. Lord Cairns also gave notice that he should ask the Foreign Secretary, on Friday, a question with regard to the course of public business, and especially with reference to the measures expected to come into the other House of Parliament. The Petroleum Bill was read the third time and passed. The Metropolitan Tramways Provisional Orders Suspension Bill was read the second time. The Election Commissioners' Expenses Bill and the Church Building Acts Amendment Bill were read the third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the early sitting, yesterday week, Mr. Cardwell laid upon the table the Royal warrant for abolishing purchase in the Army. Mr. Horsman gave notice that if the question of the compensation of the officers again comes before the House, he shall propose that the sum required shall be raised by loan, and not by votes of that House. The rest of the sitting was occupied with the consideration of the Ballot Bill in Committee; but, although some progress was made with the sub-sections of the third clause, the section itself had not been agreed to when progress was reported. When the House resumed, on the order for going into Committee of Supply, Sir J. Lubbock moved in favour of such a modification of the Committee of Council's new code of regulations as would give more encouragement to the teaching of history, geography, and other so-called extra subjects, in elementary schools. The motion was supported by Mr. Mundella, who remarked that, even after the passing of the Education Act, much remained to be done before the working classes could be made as intelligent as they ought to be. Mr. Forster submitted that it would be unwise and unfair to alter the scheme of the Education Department before it had had a fair trial. After some remarks from Dr. Lyon Playfair, Sir C. Adderley, and others, the motion was withdrawn.

After an immense mass of questioning had been disposed of, the Ballot Bill was again, on Monday, taken in Committee at sub-section 19 of clause 3. All the amendments to the sub-sections having been disposed of, Mr. Charley moved that the clause be expunged. The floodgates of talk were again opened, and at midnight the Committee divided, when the clause was affirmed by 214 to 127.

The early sitting of the House on Tuesday was occupied with the Ballot Bill, the consideration of which was resumed at the fourth clause; and, although there was a good deal of discussion upon various points of more or less importance, and several divisions were taken, when the hour for adjournment arrived the ninth section had been reached. When the House reassembled, at nine o'clock, Sir C. Adderley obtained leave to bring in a Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to Public Health and Local Government, with a view to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission which recently reported upon the subject, and of which he was chairman. And after a similar permission had been given for the

introduction of two or three other measures, Mr. Jessel resumed the adjourned debate upon Sir R. Palmer's proposal for the establishment of a School of Law for the education of barristers and attorneys. The member for Dover, at great length, denounced the scheme as an attempt to establish a gigantic monopoly, and asserted that it had the support of no branch of the profession. Mr. G. Gregory and Sir F. Goldsmid spoke more briefly in a similar sense, and then the debate was adjourned. Soon afterwards the House went into Committee upon the Sunday Observance Prosecutions Bill, and spent some time in discussing its provisions.

The House spent Wednesday afternoon in languidly discussing Mr. J. B. Smith's proposal to introduce the metric system of weights and measures into this country. Mr. Chichester Fortescue announced that the subject would be considered by his department during the recess, with the view of introducing some comprehensive proposal of a permissive nature. Sir Charles Adderley supported the bill; but several members took the other side, and Mr. Henley pointed out that the proposed change would involve private individuals in serious loss from the necessity of discarding the weights and measures now in use. The motion for the second reading of the bill was lost by 82 against 77 votes.

On Thursday, a variety of questions having been answered, Mr. W. E. Forster entered into a long statement with regard to the Government intentions as to the Ballot Bill. Beginning with the ballot proper, the only clause which the Government proposed to omit was clause 30, which provided a penalty against voters who did not follow the directions for voting. Clauses 22 to 28 of the bill dealt with amendments in the Corrupt Practices Act, and the Government intended to proceed with these clauses, with the exception of clauses 25 and 26. The Government would persevere with clause 27, which prevented election meetings being held in public-houses. Clauses 18 to 21 dealt with charging the legal expenses of the election upon the rates, and these would not be proceeded with until clauses from 22 to 24 had been taken. Mr. Liddell objected to the clauses dealing with election expenses being postponed until after the other clauses of the bill had been considered. Mr. Gladstone at this juncture appeared at the bar, and brought up a message from the Queen, which was read as follows:—"Her Majesty, being desirous of making competent provision for the honourable support and maintenance of her third son, Prince Arthur, who has now come of age, recommends the consideration thereof to her faithful Commons, and relies upon their attachment to adopt such measures as will be suitable to the occasion." In a previous message the "House of Lords" had been substituted for the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone moved that the message be taken into consideration next Monday. The House then went into Committee on the Ballot Bill, resuming its consideration at clause 9. The remainder of the night was occupied with the discussion of the numerous amendments that were brought forward.

## THE FARM.

South of the metropolis scarcely an ungathered hay crop could this week be seen, and the grass looks very promising for an abundant aftermath; but northward many fields are yet to be cut, as the unsettled weather has kept several from commencing. The crop will be greater in bulk than was at first anticipated, though so many acres having been long about and become discoloured will render the stacks, even with careful mixing, very different in sample. The corn is very slowly changing colour, and it is only here and there that a yellow tint can be seen. A few fields of rye are being cut, and in the warm districts of Cornwall harvesting of oats and barley has commenced. Enough wet has fallen in most places, and the potato disease, which has been slight hitherto, is increasing.

The show of the Lincolnshire Society at Brigg was a complete success; not only were the arrangements for the increased number of horses and cattle most perfect, but the attendance was large, over 3500 people entering on the second day. The shorthorns mustered 115, against ninety-eight last year, and were divided into thirteen classes. The £30 champion prize for bulls and a similar premium of £25 for cows both went to Mr. Outhwaite, of York, for his white bull Royal Windsor and roan cow Vivandière; the former also won Mr. Welby's challenge cup. By a good arrangement, neither of these animals could compete in the other classes, so that Lord Exeter's Telemachus took the first prize for three-year-old bulls and Mr. Elwes's £25 cup. Lady Pigot came first and second in two-year-old bulls, Colonel Reeve in yearlings, and Messrs. Dudding in bull-calves. Mr. Kirkham's Rose of Windsor, from Osberton, was first in a good lot of cows and in a better class of two-year-old heifers, Mr. Foljambe's Consort was placed before Countess of Oxford (H.C. at the Royal), and Dame Swift (first at Wolverhampton) was passed over. Mr. Smith's Lamwath Violet was the first yearling heifer; Victoria Windsonia second, and Fleur-de-Lis third, in a class of eighteen; whilst Messrs. Dudding came first again in heifer-calves. The show of Leicester sheep was not large, Mr. J. Borton and Mr. G. Turner standing first and second in rams. The long-wools were excellent; in the three ram classes Mr. Cartwright won with shearlings (taking, also, Mr. Turner's 15-guinea cup), and Messrs. Dudding were first with two shear and old sheep; in four lots of ewes Mr. C. Clarke was both first and second, and also first with gimmers. Mr. Duckering was quite at home with pigs, and won with boars; whilst Mr. Eden came in before him with sows. The pig decisions at the Royal show were here very much upset.

Mr. Chaplin's Hermit won in a class of seven thoroughbred stallions, and the hunters were as numerous as they were good. Mr. Clark's fourteen-year-old mare was first in a class of nineteen, and her chestnut filly foal by Hesper the best among the fourteen hunting foals by a thoroughbred horse. Mr. Wheatley Tindall's Tancredi took Earl Brownlow's £10 prize, beating the noted Loiterer; and in a class of thirty-two four-year-olds the fine-moving Wassand of Mr. Munday won the £50 prize against the prize horses Tancredi, Tregothnan, and Beckford. The three-year-old premium went to Mr. Core's Moslem, and in the two younger classes Mr. J. Iles and Mr. W. Toder were successful. Mr. J. M. Richardson's four-year-old chestnut gelding won the £10 jumping prize. The cobs and hackneys were neat and good, Mr. J. H. Smith winning with Countess in the former, and Mr. Milward with Hilton in the latter. Honest Tom was, as usual, the best draught stallion; and the mares, a large good class, had Mr. Crowe's Smart at their head. Mr. Torr was the honorary director of the show, and entered several shorthorns; but the foreigners had been at Aylesby, so he had sold five for Canada, and a young bull, Weal Lord, for Australia, at 200 gs.

The Bedfordshire show was held last week in the county town. One hundred and twelve horses were entered, half of which were for agricultural purposes. Cattle numbered sixty-three head, sheep fifty, and pigs thirty, and three donkeys were exhibited. Messrs. Howard won with a pair of fine large cart horses, and Mr. Charles Howard came second. The prize for the best mare and foal fell to Mr. R. Whitworth, and some promising



young horses were shown. The shorthorns were not very first rate. Mr. Marsh's Prince Pearl, of Mr. Pawlett's blood, was the first-prize bull, and Mr. How's Vesper Queen won the President's cup. Mr. Pawlett came first with yearling heifers, and Mr. Barnett with calves. Mr. Pulver showed a fine steer. Mr. Charles Howard's Oxford Down sheep, and Mr. Harris's were mostly successful, whilst the pig prizes went to Mr. Wythes and Messrs. Howard, who exhibited several implements, including the new haymaker and self-lifting horse-rake, which was in operation on the ground. The dinner took place in a tent in the Horticultural Show, and Mr. J. Howard, M.P., presided.

Messrs. Harward and Downing's fifty shorthorns averaged £54 15s.; but this price was increased by the high figures given for the Kirklevington tribe, two of which—Kirklevington 16th (355 gs.) and her white two-year-old heifer (300 gs.)—were bought by the Earl of Beattie. Mr. Pavin Davies gave 175 gs. for Kirklevington 19th. Lord Chesham, Lord Fitzhardinge, and Mr. Leney were among the other buyers. The bulls did not sell well, and the two of the Oxford tribe were reserved. The new Sittytton catalogue has just appeared; the herd is undoubtedly the largest in the kingdom, 234 pedigrees being given in the new list. Eleven bulls are in the herd, and, with the exception of Mr. Foljambe's Knight of the Whistle and Mr. Pawlett's Baron Killerby and Prince Alfred, they are all bred by Messrs. Cruickshank. The sudden death of the Rev. A. Fawkes, successor to the late Mr. F. H. Fawkes, will not interfere with the sale of the herd at Farnley Hall, on Aug. 1; the following day the great Yorkshire show is opened at York; and on Thursday, the Rev. J. D. Jefferson's shorthorns are sold adjoining the show-ground.

It was suggested, at a meeting of tenant-farmers in Aberdeenshire, on the game question, that the best remedy would be to give tenants the absolute right of killing the ground game on their leased lands. A series of questions were also drawn up to be sent to the landlords, with a view of eliciting the conditions with regard to game under which their lands are let; and a similar form is also to be sent to the tenant-farmers.

The venerable Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., died last Saturday, in his eighty-fourth year. In Devonshire, his native county, he was widely esteemed, and was very popular as a good landlord; for he not only took great interest in agriculture, but studied the welfare of his tenantry. He was president of the Bath and West of England Society, and trustee of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The first distribution of prizes to the Camden School for Girls took place, yesterday week, at St. George's Hall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor.

Portions of the ornamental grounds which have been formed on the Thames Embankment for the purpose of public recreation were opened last Saturday.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, as has been already announced, will entertain her Majesty's Ministers at a banquet in the Egyptian Hall this day (Saturday).

Sir D. Salomons has presented to the new City museum and library a valuable collection of drawings by Mr. Cooke, R.A., including several sketches of old London Bridge.

The third of a series of lectures on education, in connection with the College of Preceptors, was delivered, on Monday evening, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi-terrace, by Mr. J. Payne, F.C.P.

Mr. H. G. Hicks, junior, was, on Wednesday, chosen common councilman for Farringdon Without, in the room of Mr. James Wood. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Wood, who had filled the office from 1865.

The Company of Turners purpose to establish an annual prize for technical skill. The prize will be in the form of the company's silver medal and the freedom of the company and of the city of London, and will be given for the best specimen of hand-turning in the year. This year the competition will be in turning wood. It is provided that the specimens shall be delivered at the Mansion House in the first week of October.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism states that the total number of paupers last week was 120,402, of whom 32,508 were in workhouses, and 87,894 were outdoor paupers. Compared with the years 1870, 1869, and 1868, these numbers show a decrease of 6912, 3677, and 5190 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 1023, of whom 637 were men, 299 women, and 87 children under sixteen.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided over the annual meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, which was held at Exeter Hall last Saturday evening. According to a passage in the report, the council had been assured by the revenue authorities that there was no desire on their part to interfere with the sale of excisable articles in bona fide clubs, where those refreshments are sold for the benefit of members only, and under such regulations as should prevent the abuse of that privilege or the creation of a fictitious membership.

The death of Mr. Francis Broderip has disclosed the name of a munificent benefactor to the Middlesex Hospital. Early in 1866 Mr. Michael Smith, who was then chairman of the weekly board, reported an anonymous donation of £20,000 Four per Cent Brazilian Bonds to the funds of the hospital; and, now that the death of the donor has released Mr. Smith from his promise of secrecy, he has informed the weekly board that Mr. Francis Broderip was this benefactor's name, and that at the same time he promised an annual subscription during his lifetime of £100 towards the Samaritan Fund.

A numerous deputation from Ireland waited upon Mr. Gladstone, on Monday last, and requested the right hon. gentleman to bring in a measure which should give "educational equality" to the Catholics of that country. The Premier, while admitting the existence of a grievance, reminded his hearers that Irish affairs had received considerable attention from Parliament during the past few years, and from this cause English and Scotch education had to a great extent been retarded. Having promised that the Government would deal fairly with this matter, Mr. Gladstone assured the deputation that its importance was fully recognised.

At Wednesday's meeting of the London School Board it was stated that the sum of £100,000 would be required on account of the twenty schools already authorised by that body to be erected, and it was resolved that application be made to the Education Department for authority to borrow that amount. Professor Huxley brought up a second report on the scheme of education, and gave notice of a motion for the purpose of giving effect to it. A discussion of some length ensued upon a motion by Lord Sandon providing for the use of prayers and hymns in schools established by the board. A general opinion in favour of some such provision was expressed, and ultimately Lord Sandon's resolution was adopted with modifications.

The annual inspection of the 19th Surrey (Borough of Lambeth) Volunteers will take place in Kennington Park to-day (Saturday), and the prize meeting will be held at Esher on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 4 and 5.

Last week the number of paupers in the metropolis was 120,402, of whom 32,508 were in the workhouses and 87,894 were receiving outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, this was a decrease of 6912.

On Wednesday an interesting ceremony took place in the lecture theatre of the South Kensington Museum, in connection with the 1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers, whose head-quarters are in Chelsea. It was the presentation of a testimonial, consisting of an elegant and valuable candelabrum and épergne in silver, and an address, to M'Leod of M'Leod, late Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the corps.

A meeting of market-gardeners and nurserymen was held, on Tuesday, in Covent-garden, to take into consideration the removal of the market. The stall tenants complain that the Duke of Bedford, the owner of the market, will not put up or allow the erection of coverings for the tollpayers. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the Markets Committee of the Corporation with a view to the occupation of Farringdon Market by this trade. A meeting of the inhabitants of the ward of Farringdon Without was held on Wednesday night to discuss the proposed enlargement and improvement of Farringdon Market, suggested by the City authorities. It was contended that instead of spending £150,000 upon the reconstruction of the market it would be better to build a new one on the waste land lying between the Farringdon-road and the new Meat Market. A resolution to this effect was moved and seconded. Mr. Rudkin addressed the meeting at some length in support of the plan promulgated by the Markets Committee. The Corporation of London had, he said, a market at Farringdon which was a complete failure, and they were now trying to see if they could not improve the locality. The site proposed for a new market was the worst possible one that could be suggested. Ultimately a suggestion made by Mr. Rudkin to refer the question to a committee was adopted.

### MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*A Morning Service in the Key of G.* *A Morning and Evening Service in E flat.* (Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.) Both the above publications are by Mr. S. P. Tucker. The first consists of "Te Deum," "Jubilate," "Trisagion," "Sanctus," and "Kyrie Eleison." The other of similar movements, with the exception of the "Jubilate," and the addition of the "Benedictus," "Magnificat," and "Nunc Dimittis." They are written for chorus and solo voices, with a copious organ accompaniment, and display throughout evidence of large acquaintance with the works of our standard composers of cathedral music. To churches and chapels possessing a choir, and wishing to vary their repertoire, these publications will doubtless prove welcome.

*Prelude and Gavotte.* By Charles Salaman. (Lamborn Cook and Co.) These pianoforte pieces, dedicated to Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, are written in the style of the older composers for the harpsichord and clavichord, whose music Mr. Salaman has long made an object of study and research. He has happily caught the spirit of these models, while avoiding any direct and palpable imitation; and the prelude and gavotte will be found agreeable and serviceable to students.

*The Soldier's Widow to her Child.* Ballad. Written by W. L. Gammond; music by J. L. Hatton. (Lamborn Cook and Co.) Mr. Hatton has long been known as one of the most successful and prolific of modern song-writers. If the piece now referred to is not destined to so wide a popularity as some of its predecessors from the same source, it will yet be welcome to a large circle of drawing-room amateurs, who will find in it a flowing and agreeable melody, simple in construction and easy of execution, yet capable of being rendered highly expressive. While sufficiently supported, it is not (as so often is the case) overlaid by the accompaniment, which can be played by the merest tyro. The words are written with much nice feeling, and describe the grief that is now felt in so many thousands of instances where war has doomed husband, father, or brother to an unknown grave.

*Hamilton Auld's Linden Waltz.* Transcribed for the Pianoforte by Stanislaus. (Boosey and Co.) This was originally a vocal bravura, sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington; and those who have admired its brilliant performance in that shape will doubtless be glad to be able to recall it to memory by means of this adaptation.

*From Fleeting Pleasures.* Transcribed by F. Stanislaus. Here is a similar adaptation to the foregoing, but of a very different theme—this being altogether as grave as that is gay. The subject of the pianoforte piece now referred to is "The Hymn of Brother Clement," by E. Ewing, composer of "Jerusalem the Golden," and is here presented in an amplified shape, and embellished with some graceful elaborations, contrasting well with the solemnity of the principal motivo. This, like the preceding piece, is published by Messrs. Boosey.

*Home Song.* By H. C. Lunn. (Lamborn Cook and Co.) This is a graceful little piece for the pianoforte by a well-known professor of the instrument, who possesses the art of writing so as to enable the pupil to make an effective display of execution at a moderate expenditure of labour. The passages lie well for the hands, and afford good practice for crossing them.

*Triumphal March.* By T. M. Mudie. (Cramer and Co.) This is a spirited movement, in true martial style, by a composer of whose graceful pianoforte music we recently had occasion to speak in high terms. If not originally written for a military band, the march would well admit of adaptation in such a form, and would prove highly effective in parade performance.

*Coote's Album.* (Coote and Tinney.) This pretty volume contains six lively pieces—two waltzes, two galops, a quadrille, and a polka—written by Mr. C. Coote, jun., whose reputation as a composer of dance music bids fair to rival that of his father. Three highly-coloured lithographs vary the musical contents of the volume.

*Two Valses, Caprices, Berceuse, and Rondo à la Turque.* by F. H. Cowen. (Boosey and Co.) We have here some of the lighter productions of a young composer who has already attracted much public attention by some very elaborate works, especially his symphony in C minor, performed at his own concert, and also at the Crystal Palace; his cantata, "The Rose Maiden;" and his recent incidental orchestral music to Schiller's play, "The Maid of Orleans." It was first as a brilliant pianoforte-player that Mr. Cowen, a few years since, became known here; and his productions for his instrument display his thorough knowledge of its capabilities and his acquaintance with the best modern composers for it. The "Valses" have much piquancy of rhythm, the "Berceuse" is characterised by tranquil grace, and the "Rondo" by those peculiarities which its title indicates.

*Longing—Ballad.* This, by the same composer and publishers, is a graceful piece of vocal melody, with a well-written pianoforte accompaniment.

*A Fisherman's Story.* Song by Elizabeth Philp. (Boosey and Co.) Miss Philp's power of song-writing is apparently

inexhaustible. Her name on the titlepage of a new ballad is at once a passport to its acceptance by numerous circles, by whom this new production will doubtless be warmly welcomed. There is much character in her setting of the lines (by Mr. R. S. Chilton) descriptive of the humble fisherman's fate.

*The Yeoman's Wedding.* Song composed expressly for Mr. Santley by Prince Poniatowski. (Boosey and Co.) There is no need to commend this song; it has been sung innumerable times by the great singer for whom it was written, at Mr. John Boosey's Ballad Concerts and elsewhere, and generally with a demand for its repetition.

*Cousin Robert—Ballad.* The music by Comyn Vaughan. (Boosey and Co.) This is a tuneful setting of some pretty lines by the author of "John Halifax." There is a certain plaintive northern tone about the melody that will please many.

*Lusitania.* Grande Marche, par Sir J. Benedict. (Duff and Stewart.) This is a tribute ("Hommage respectueux") to Dom Luis I., King of Portugal, by a composer whose name is a sufficient warranty for all that he produces. As with all highly-trained and cultivated artists, the lightest and most fugitive efforts of Sir J. Benedict bear the touch and impress of a master. The march is published both as a pianoforte solo and duet, and is well calculated—probably was first composed—for a military band. The opening portion has the true martial ring, and is followed by a very melodious and graceful trio, reverting to the original movement and winding up with an effective climax.

*The Sands o' Dee.* by Frederic Clay. (Duff and Stewart.) Mr. Clay has gained much acceptance, both in amateur circles and by the public, as a composer, chiefly of vocal music. The song now referred to—a setting of some picturesque lines by the Rev. Charles Kingsley—will not disappoint the admirers of Mr. Clay's talents.

*La Penna.* Stornello, del Principe Giuseppe Poniatowski (same publishers as above), is a recent production by the distinguished amateur the performance of whose mass was recently noticed by us. Although the Prince has written many operas, which as yet have only been performed abroad, he does not disdain the lighter forms of composition, such as ballads, songs, &c.; and here is one which is well calculated to suit the taste of our fashionable drawing-rooms.

*Bourrée.* by J. S. Bach, transcribed by Berthold Tours (Weekes and Co.) This is a skilful adaptation, for the pianoforte, of a movement from the fourth of the composer's sonatas for violoncello. By several arrangements of a similar kind, and by various original pieces, vocal and instrumental, Mr. Tours has evidenced both his classical tastes and his own productive powers. Transcriptions like that now referred to are highly serviceable, as enabling pianists to realise much charming music that is otherwise but rarely accessible.

*The Royal Modern Tutor for the Pianoforte.* By H. F. Hemy. (Metzler and Co.) This is a new edition of an elementary work already favourably noticed by us. The explanations are clear and concise, and are intermingled with agreeable lessons and popular pieces calculated to engage and interest the attention of the youthful student.

### THE TURRET-SHIP CYCLOPS.

This vessel, one of four lately ordered by her Majesty's Government for the defence of our home ports, was successfully launched, on Tuesday week, at the works of the Thames Shipbuilding Company, at Blackwall. Her first keel-plate was laid on Oct. 18, and it is calculated that her engines will be fitted and the vessel ready for the Channel five months hence; but the vessel has been constructed within nine months, which is unprecedented in the annals of shipbuilding. One of her sister-ships, the Hecate, is being constructed in the Thames by Messrs. Dudgeon and Co.; the other two, the Hydra and the Gorgon, were placed in the hands of builders in the north.

The Cyclops is a twin-screw double-turret ship, with a hull 225 ft. in length; extreme length, 238 ft.; and 45 ft. beam; with a monitor deck; and belt of armour 7 ft. deep, in two strakes, the upper one being 8 in. and the lower 6 in. thick amidships. The depth of her hold is 16 ft. 2 in., and her burden 2107 tons. Fore and aft above the hull is a raised breastwork, 117 ft. long by 34 ft. wide, plated with 6 ft. 6 in. depth of armour, varying in thickness from 8 in. to 9 in., and a teak backing from 9 in. to 11 in., besides an under plate or skin of 1½ in. in thickness. This breastwork, which has a flying deck above it, protects the engines and machinery for working the turrets, which are built at each end and are plated with 9 in. of armour, thickened to 10 in. in the way of the ports. There is also a pilot tower between the turrets, 17 ft. in height, plated with 8 in. and 9 in. armour, for the protection of the officer who may be directing the movements of the ship. She is built with a water-tight double bottom, and thus, in case of her outward one being injured, her inner skin would remain intact, and no danger from sinking need be apprehended. Each of her turrets contains two 18-ton guns, capable of firing projectiles of 400 lb. weight. Her engines are of 250-horse power, from the works of Messrs. Elder and Co., of Glasgow; and it is calculated they will give the vessel a speed of ten knots an hour.

The Thames Shipbuilding Company anticipate further contracts from the Admiralty, and are already in negotiation for large foreign orders. This will be a source of considerable satisfaction to those who are interested in the welfare of the population of the east end of London. The company have already constructed nearly a European navy. From their yards they launched the Warrior, an ironclad of 6038 tons; the Minotaur, of 6620; the Victoria, a Spanish man-of-war of 4862 tons; the Sultan Mahmoud, for the Turkish Government, of 4221 tons; the Napoleon III., of 3751 tons, for the French Government; the Waterwitch, a gun-boat of 777 tons; the Serapis, a transport-ship of 4173 tons; the Magdala, for the Indian Government, of 2107 tons; and the Volage and Active, screw-corvettes; the Wilhelm I., for the Prussian Government, of 5938 tons; the Avin Ikkah, a Turkish man-of-war of 1399 tons; the King George, a Greek vessel of 1074 tons; and the Fethi Bulend, a Turkish corvette of 1600 tons. The three last-named vessels, from the designs of Mr. George Mackrow, the present constructor to the company, are built on his system of the fixed angular battery.

Our illustration shows the scene at the launch. The ceremony of christening was gracefully performed by Miss A. F. Rolt, the daughter of the chairman of the company. Not the slightest hitch occurred. A luncheon was served in the board-room, where a number of ladies and gentlemen assembled. Mr. P. Rolt occupied the chair; and among the guests sat Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., the late Chief Constructor of the Navy. He returned thanks for the toast of the health of Miss A. F. Rolt (proposed by Mr. Luke, of the Admiralty), and when his own health was proposed he made another speech. Among other remarks connected with the occasion, he said that "he would rather see the power of this nation concentrated on the ocean and the idea of defending England at her harbours removed as far as possible. It would be a great mistake if the nation looked more after its harbour than its seagoing ships, for, unquestionably, if we did that, we should not maintain our prestige for supremacy."





ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE: CAERPHILLY CASTLE.  
SEE PAGE 94.



ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE: LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.  
SEE PAGE 94.





BURGHLEY HOUSE, NEAR STAMFORD, THE SEAT OF THE MARQUIS OF EXETER.



LAUNCH OF H.M.S. CYCLOPS AT BLACKWALL.



## BURGHLEY HOUSE, STAMFORD.

The festivities of Wednesday and Thursday week, at Burghley House, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter, upon the occasion of his eldest son and heir, Lord Burghley, coming of age, were of more than local interest. This noble family is the elder branch of the lineage of that famous Elizabethan statesman Sir William Cecil, Lord Burghley, or Burleigh, whose younger son, Sir Robert Cecil, also the chief Minister, after his father, of Queen Elizabeth, and of James I. after her reign, is the founder of the Hatfield branch, that of the present Marquis of Salisbury. We gave an historical account of them, with an engraving of the Portrait of the first Lord Burghley, lent by the Marquis of Exeter to the Exhibition at South Kensington, in our Number of Oct. 6, 1866. The stately mansion called Burghley House, about a mile from the town of Stamford, is a fine specimen of Elizabethan architecture. It was here, sometimes, but more frequently at Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, that Queen Elizabeth used to visit her sagacious and zealous political servant. There is a beech-tree, planted by Elizabeth's hands, still growing near the west side of the house; not far from this is an oak, planted by the hands of Queen Victoria. Our engraving presents a view of the grand old house, with the spacious marquee erected on the lawn for the dinner, at which 700 guests sat down last week. "Burghley House, by Stamford town," is a line of Tennyson's which must have lingered, without question, in the memory of many a reader. It is to be found in his touching ballad-story of the rustic maiden, wooed by an unknown lover, a wandering landscape-painter, as he seemed to be, and carried, in her sweet ignorance, as a trusting, loving bride, to this magnificent abode of her husband—only to faint and die, amidst the strange unwelcome splendours of her new position. There is said to be some foundation of fact for this tale, in the marriage of Henry Cecil, tenth Earl and latterly first Marquis of Exeter, in 1791, to Sarah Hoggins, daughter of Thomas Hoggins, yeoman, of Bolas, in Shropshire. This amiable young woman died in 1797, leaving three children; her eldest child, Brownlow Cecil, was the second Marquis, and the young Lord Burghley who has just come of age is her great-grandson. The entertainments on this occasion were of the usual character, at once domestic and public, within the limits of the social and territorial influence belonging to a great English peer and landlord. The Earl of Longford, Lord Kesteven, Lord Brownlow Cecil, Sir John Hay, M.P., Mr. H. Chaplin, M.P., the Hon. W. Freke, the Mayor of Stamford, the Rev. E. Dyer, and Mr. Sanderson, agent to Lord Exeter, were among the company; the Marchioness of Exeter and some ladies with her came in to hear the speeches. The health of Lord Burghley was proposed by Lord Kesteven, in a pleasant and judicious speech, to which that young nobleman replied. The health of the Marquis, that of the Marchioness, and that of the rest of the family were successively toasted. A gift from the tenantry of the Burghley estates, consisting of a handsome and costly silver épergne, was presented by the Rev. C. Dyer, in their name, to Lord Burghley. There was a display of fireworks, provided by Mr. Wilder, to his Lordship's order, for the gratification of the visitors and townsfolk. Next day's proceedings consisted of a cricket-match and rustic sports on the lawn, and a ball and supper in the Stamford Assembly Rooms. The town was decorated in token of rejoicing; and the municipal corporation sent an address to Burghley House congratulating the Marquis and his family upon this occasion.

## THE FORTHCOMING REGATTAS.

The regattas of the Royal Yacht Squadron, at Cowes, and of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, at Ryde, will take place, as usual, on Aug. 1, 2, 3, and 4. On the 1st (Tuesday), the race for the cup annually presented by her Majesty to the squadron will take place. On Wednesday, the 2nd, the cutter-race for £100, in two prizes of £75 and £25, is to take place over the same course. The contest for the Cowes town cup is fixed for the Thursday. It is to be open to all yachts of not less than 30 tons, belonging to any Royal yacht club, and is to be sailed for over the new Queen's Course—from Cowes Castle round the Warner lightship, back round the Leap light to the castle—twice round. And on Friday there is to be the race for the international challenge cup, presented to the squadron by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The course is from West Cowes Castle to the Shambles, off Portland, returning to Cowes by the back of the island and the Nab. The winner of the cup must hold it for three successive years before it becomes his property. On the evening of the Tuesday there will be the usual display of fireworks, and on Wednesday the annual dinner at the castle; and the ball is fixed for Friday.

The regatta of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club is, according to present arrangements, to commence on the following Monday. On that day the annual meeting of the members of the club will be held in the morning; in the afternoon there is to be a garden party, and the annual dinner is to take place in the evening. On Tuesday, the 8th, the Vice-Commodore's plate, value £100, presented by the Marquis of Exeter, will be sailed for by schooners; and a piece of plate, valued at £50, presented by Mr. Charles Brett, with £50 added by Mr. Richard Sutton, by yachts. On the Wednesday the yachts belonging to the club will sail in subdivisions under the flag officers, and the annual ball will take place at night. On the Thursday

the cutters belonging to the club will sail for the Commodore's plate, value £100, presented by Mr. Charles Thellusson; the start will take place at ten. On Friday the town cup will be sailed for round the island. This will be the only race round the Wight during the regatta fortnight. The cup is valued at £100, and the next yacht of any other rig than the winner is to receive a prize of £40 out of the funds of the club. Boat-races, aquatic sports, and fireworks, on Saturday, will bring the regatta to a close.

The first match of the Junior Thames Yacht Club was sailed on Wednesday, from Greenwich—Mr. Lambert, of the Fairlie, being the commodore. In the first class Mr. Hatchett's Marten, 13 tons, and Mr. Sparwell Bayly's Echo, 14 tons, contended. The Echo won by time, but was disqualified for putting the Marten about. The second class consisted of Mr. Pim's Zouave, Mr. W. Stevens's Seamew, Mr. G. Home's Invicta, and Mr. Riddell's Scud. It was won by the Invicta, but she was protested against.

## LAW AND POLICE.

The abeyance of the barony of Willoughby de Eresby having been terminated by admitting the Right Hon. Clementina Elizabeth Dowager Lady Aveland as senior coheirress to the enjoyment of that dignity, the Lord Great Chamberlainship will be now held solely by her Ladyship, and its duties will be performed by her deputy, Lord Aveland. The Lord Great Chamberlainship will continue in the De Eresby family during the reign of her present Majesty, when it will pass into the Choimondeley family, the two families holding the office jointly.

A Judge's order was issued on Wednesday in reference to the Tichborne case. It recites that by consent of both sides neither the inability of Chief Justice Bovill to preside, nor the incapacity of one or two of the jury-men to serve, shall interfere with the continuance of the trial when the proceedings are resumed on Nov. 7 next.—In consequence of information received by the solicitors of the plaintiff regarding the crew of the Bella, Mr. Jeune, the junior counsel for the claimant, has proceeded to Australia to advise upon what evidence it may be necessary to bring forward.

The Master of the Rolls, on Wednesday, sanctioned the compromise of Mr. Padwick's claim of £10,000 on the estate of the late Marquis of Hastings for £4000.

The validity of a bequest to a convent, which has not been determined in England since the Reformation, formed the subject of a decision by Vice-Chancellor Wickens on Wednesday. Frances Manners left by her will considerable property to the Newport Catholic Chapel, the Brighton Catholic Chapel, the Dominican Convent at Carisbrooke, and the Sisters of Charity of St. Paul, at Selley Oak, near Birmingham. The bequests of personality to the chapels were not disputed, and the question argued was whether the convent and the sisters of charity were capable of taking their shares of the estate. His Honour decided in favour of the two religious institutions.

A suit to administer the estate of the late Rev. Elias Huelin, who was, together with his housekeeper, Ann Boss, murdered at Brompton in May, 1870, by Walter Miller, came before Vice-Chancellor Malins last Saturday. As Huelin had by his will made a bequest in favour of Ann Boss, it became necessary to ascertain which was the survivor. This question was referred to the Vice-Chancellor in Chambers, and the result was a certificate that Ann Boss was the survivor. The Vice-Chancellor, on Saturday, made an order in accordance with the certificate.

At Lincoln Assizes, on Tuesday, a working bootmaker obtained £600 damages for injuries received on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway by himself and his wife. The North-Eastern Railway Company were the real defendants. At the Staffordshire Assizes, on the same day, Mr. Pickering, a clerk of the Tax Commissioners, was awarded £850 for damages sustained at the Harrow accident on the London and North-Western line.

At Devon Assizes, on Tuesday, a Plymouth solicitor obtained a farthing damages against a gentleman for boxing his ears, the former having circulated a rumour injurious to the character of the latter's wife.

Lord Cairns, who has acted as arbitrator under the Albert Life Assurance Company's Act, decided, yesterday week, that the undertaking is not to be reconstructed.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Monday, the scheme agreed upon between the creditors of The O'Donoghue and the bankrupt for the settlement of the hon. gentleman's affairs received the formal sanction of the Court. The bankruptcy will therefore be annulled.

Applications for summonses on a charge of perjury were, on Monday, made at Guildhall, by Mr. H. Pook, solicitor, of Greenwich, against Superintendent Griffin and Inspector Mulvaney for the evidence which they gave in the prosecution of Edmund Walter Pook, at the Old Bailey. Sir R. W. Carden gave his decision on Wednesday. Having carefully considered all the facts bearing upon the case, and read Chief Justice Bovill's remark that he did not attribute wilful misstatements to the police, Sir Robert Carden said he had come to the conclusion that there is not "even a pretence for the charge of perjury;" and he refused to grant a summons.

At Clerkenwell, on Monday, an assistant warder at Pentonville Prison was fined £10 for having conveyed money to a convict.

William Goddard, an acting butler and footman in the service of a lady residing in Berkeley-street, was charged at Marlborough-street, on Monday, with having stolen a quantity of plate, value £600, with having forged the name of his mistress to several cheques, and also with stealing a sum of £800 which had been intrusted to him. The prosecutrix, whilst dangerously ill, had allowed the prisoner a considerable sum of money to pay her tradesmen's bills; but it was alleged that he had neglected to do so, and it followed that writs had been served and an execution put in. Some evidence having been taken, the prisoner was remanded.

The Excise prosecution against William Hubel, the manager of the "German Club," at 71, Dean-street, Soho, for selling beer, wine, and spirits without a license, was resumed at Bow-street, last Saturday, before Sir T. Henry, but neither the defendant nor his legal representatives attended. Sir Thomas Henry said, as the promised evidence for the defence was not forthcoming, he must conclude that the defendant, having lost his license, had adopted the pretence of a club to enable him to evade the law. He imposed penalties amounting in all to £120 and costs.

Charles Jeune, a Frenchman, a printseller, of James's-street, Bedford-row, was charged before the Lord Mayor, last Saturday, with obtaining a cheque for £145 from the Alliance British and Foreign Insurance Company, with intent to defraud. The defendant had insured for £250, and in June last claimed for damages to his stock-in-trade by a fire, and obtained the sum above named. It is alleged that he was also insured in other companies, from which he received compensation. The hearing was adjourned.

Frank Benison, a "gentleman of means," who, whilst in a state of intoxication, assaulted several ladies and children in the Strand, was, on Tuesday, brought up at Bow-street, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour, without the option of a fine.

At the Thames Police Court, on Tuesday, a constable named Squire was fined £3 for an unjustifiable assault.

Two gutter-boys, aged respectively thirteen and eleven years, were, on Tuesday, sent by the Lord Mayor to industrial schools, one for three years and the other for five.

A sad case of breach of trust was tried on Wednesday at Maidstone Assizes. The accused was Mr. Silas Corke, an auctioneer and valuer of many years standing, at Sevenoaks, and it was alleged that he had dishonestly disposed of £1100 of which he had become possessed as executor of the will of a lady, named Parker. He was found guilty, sentence being deferred.

An ex-Government clerk at the Deptford Dockyard, named Pinhorn, was for the fourth time brought up before the Greenwich magistrates on a charge of having embezzled three several sums, received by him on account of the Lords of the Admiralty, and amounting altogether to £654 13s. He was on Tuesday committed for trial.

At the Dorset Assizes a farmer, named John Bird, was charged with inflicting grievous bodily harm upon Charlotte Griffin, an aged woman. It appeared that, imagining he had been "hag-ridden," Bird beat the woman unmercifully with a hazel stick, and she was so ill that her depositions were taken. Bird then ran away to Liverpool, and was there apprehended. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to six months' hard labour.

At the Carlisle Assizes, on Thursday week, the seven men charged with riot and assaulting Mr. William Murphy, at Whitehaven, in April last, were all found guilty. Lord Chief Baron Kelly spoke strongly on the brutality and cowardly nature of the assault, and sentenced five of the prisoners to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour. The other two were sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The Secretary of State for War has sanctioned the formation of a camp of instruction for the artillery volunteers at Shoeburyness during the annual competitions at land and searanges for prizes offered by the National Artillery Association, which commence on the 7th proximo and terminate on the 12th.

The arrangements for the meeting of the British Association in Edinburgh are nearly completed. The sections will be accommodated in the various class-rooms of the University, and it is expected that the great hall of the Parliament House will be used as a reception-room. The first general meeting of the Association will be held in the Music-Hall on Wednesday evening, Aug. 2, at eight o'clock, when Professor Huxley will resign the chair, and Professor Sir William Thomson will assume the presidency and deliver an address. On Thursday evening, Aug. 3, a lecture will be delivered in the same place by Professor Abel, F.R.S., on some recent investigations and applications of explosive agents. On Friday evening, Aug. 4, a soirée will be given by the Professors of the University. On Monday evening, Aug. 7, a discourse will be delivered in the Music-Hall by Mr. E. B. Tylor, F.R.S., on the relation of primitive to modern civilization; on Tuesday evening, Aug. 8, there will be a soirée in the Museum of Science and Art; and the concluding general meeting will be held on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 9th. On Thursday, the 10th, a number of excursions will be made.

## A NEW VOLCANO.

Under this heading the *Hallische Zeitung* publishes a letter from Gustav Wallis, under date of Manila, May 24, from which the following is an extract:—"What has been looked forward to for a long time with anxious forebodings, the outburst of a volcano, has at last occurred in a sad and unexpected manner. The island of Camiguin was the scene of this frightful event. For some months back the inhabitants of this island, as well as those of Bojot and Cebri, had been alarmed by repeated shocks of earthquake, and with an increasing anxiety they awaited a catastrophe which would put an end to the general alarm. Camiguin had been gradually deserted by most of its inhabitants, although the fugitives found their position in the neighbouring islands little less perilous, every district having been more or less affected by the heaving of the ground. At last, on May 1, about five o'clock in the evening, a rumbling like thunder was heard from the mountain near the village of Catarmin, interrupted by a few violent shocks, which rent the air with reverberations, and which steadily increased in strength until at last the ground burst asunder and an opening was left 1500 ft. long. Smoke and ashes, earth and stones, were thrown up, and covered the surface of the ground far and near. Then succeeded a long pause, but only to be followed by a still greater throes of nature. About seven o'clock, as darkness was approaching, the explosion came, followed by a shower of fire. Sad to say, about 200 persons, who, tempted by curiosity, had thoughtlessly collected round the crater, were buried under the matter which fell. At the time of sending off this letter fifty dead bodies had been extricated. The woods over a large area caught fire, and the flames, spreading rapidly and with much smoke, drove men and cattle before them. The spectacle is said to have been frightful, and the event is without precedent in the by no means scanty volcanic annals of this archipelago. It is remarkable that the event was not preceded by any meteorological phenomena which might have warned the inhabitants of the approach of danger."

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THE MONTHS: JULY.



## THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The ceremony of giving the prizes to the best shooters, at the National Rifle Association's meeting on Wimbledon-common, was performed, on Saturday, by her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne; and we have made an illustration of this scene. We have also engraved the Portrait of Mr. Humphry, of Cambridge, winner of the Queen's prize, and champion shot of Great Britain for this year; and the Portrait, likewise, of Sir Randall Roberts, acting under the Duke of Abercorn as captain of the Irish eight, in the competition for the Elcho Shield, the international challenge prize between select parties from England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The winning of the Queen's prize, £250, with the gold medal and badge, and the honours of the reputed championship for the United Kingdom, was the great event of Tuesday week, as reported in our last. In the second stage of the contest, which is decided by shooting at the ranges, successively, of 800 yards, 900 yards, and 1000 yards, seven shots at each range, with the Martini-Henry rifle, the best marksman, Mr. Alfred Paget Humphry, Ensign of the F company of the Cambridge University Corps, made a score of 68 points. The second best, Mr. Mayfield, of the 1st Notts Volunteers, made 66 points; Mr. Caldwell, of Renfrewshire, and Mr. Poole, of Somersetshire, made 65 points each. Mr. A. P. Humphry, who is twenty years of age, is a son of Professor Humphry, of Cambridge University; he is an undergraduate of Trinity College, in his second year. He was at Rugby before entering the University, and took his place as one of the Rugby team, on three occasions, in the Public Schools' rifle-shooting for the Ashburton challenge shield. In 1868 he made the highest score any one person made in that Public Schools' contest. Last year he made a very good score in the competition of Oxford and Cambridge Universities for the Chancellor's challenge plate. This year, besides winning the Queen's prize for himself, he has led the Cambridgeshire men to victory in the shooting for the China challenge cup. On Saturday evening, when he returned home, he was received at the Cambridge railway station by the members of the University and town volunteer corps, assembled, with their bands of music, to escort him to his father's house. The Portrait of Mr. A. P. Humphry is engraved from a photograph by Mr. Herbert Watkins, of Regent-street.

The competition of the English, Scottish, and Irish teams for the international challenge shield, given by Lord Elcho, which took place on Thursday week, was the most interesting affair. Each of the eight select riflemen forming a team had fifteen shots to fire at the 800-yards range, as many at 900 yards, and as many at 1000 yards. They might use any rifle they pleased. Of the English eight, Captain Heaton alone used the Metford rifle, and the other seven had Rigby rifles; six of the Irishmen had the Rigby, and two the Metford rifle; while the Scotsmen used a variety—the Henry, the Rigby, the Metford, and the Ingram rifles. The English team got the lead at the 800-yards range, scoring collectively 403, against the Irish 400, and the Scottish 379; at the 900-yards range, the English had 420, the Irish 410, and the Scottish also 410; but at the 1000-yards range the English had 381, making a total score of 1204; the Irish had 370, with a total of 1180; and the Scottish team had 361, making a total of 1150. It is worth notice that the Irish eight, though they did not win the shield, made a larger aggregate number of points (1180) than any team ever made in any former year; and two of the Irishmen, Mr. Joyce and Mr. Wilson, both of Belfast, scored each 161 at the three ranges, which was more than any individual either of the English or the Scottish teams could show. This was creditable not only to the Irish marksmen, but to Sir Randall Roberts, under whose direction they fired, while the Scottish team fired under that of Captain Ross, and the English under Mr. Wells, M.P.

The gentleman we have named, Sir Randall Howland Roberts, of Roberts' Cove, Cork, the twelfth Baronet since 1620, was born in 1837; was educated at Harrow, entered the Army in 1853, and served in the 33rd Regiment of Infantry till his retirement in 1861, being present in the Crimean and the Indian Mutiny wars. He succeeded his father, Sir Thomas Howland Roberts, in 1864. He is a Major of the London Irish Volunteers. During the late war between France and Germany Sir Randall Roberts accompanied one of the Prussian armies, being attached to the head-quarters' staff, and acted as a special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. His letters, describing the scenes and narrating the events of the campaign, were read with much interest. He gained some personal distinction by the gallantry which he showed in battle, whenever he had an opportunity of saving the lives of other men at the risk of his own. At the storming of Spichenen, for instance, he carried on his back a wounded soldier of the 8th Brandenburg regiment, whom he picked up within fifty yards of the French position, and conveyed to a place of safety out of the line of fire. At the battle of Mars-la-Tour, on the other hand, he carried the French Lieutenant Gambini, of the 25th Regiment, out of a cross fire. He had a horse shot under him at Colombes, and again at Gravelotte. He was severely wounded near the farm of St. Hubert, while trying to remove Major von Gilsa out of danger. His horse was wounded in the fighting near Amiens. He saved the life of a French Captain of Chasseurs in another conflict. At St. Quentin, while suffering from a severe contusion, he saved four French soldiers, whom he took out of a burning house. On following here the retreat of the French his horse was struck in the head by a splinter of shell, and fell with Sir Randall, whose ribs were crushed by the horse rolling over him. After the battle of Bapaume, as he rode through a detachment of the enemy's cavalry, to send his letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, his boot was shot through and his knee contused, while his horse was wounded in the side. For the manner in which he went through such perilous adventures Sir Randall Roberts has been presented by the Emperor of Germany with the Iron Cross. He appears in the Portrait we have engraved wearing that decoration.

The tie between Eton and Harrow for the Spencer cup was duly shot off, on Thursday week, in the presence of a large circle of spectators. When the last Harrow shot had been fired the numbers were equal, and it was requisite that the representative of Eton should hit the target at 500 yards and score in order to win. He made a bull's-eye, and thus ended the match with victory for Eton. There was a contest for the Rajah of Kolapore's Imperial challenge cup. This was shot for with Snider rifles, 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each range, twenty a side, the teams being selected one from the United Kingdom and one from each of the Indian provinces, or from any British colony. The Canadians this year formed the only team which competed against the twenty of the mother country. The scores at the conclusion of the match were:—United Kingdom, 1104; Canada, 1054. The former team takes the cup and the latter the £100 given by the National Rifle Association. The Dudley prize for the small-bore shots was won by Sergeant-Instructor Gilder, of Harrow. The "Henry Peck," a similar prize for Sniders, resulted in a tie, and Brooks (Leicester) and Powell (Civil Service) divide the prize. The second stage of the Duke of Cambridge's prize, ten shots

at 1000 yards, was won by Sir H. Halford with 28 points, and he also won the Any Rifle Association cup, 30 points in seven shots, at 200 and 500 yards. The French Prince Imperial, with two of the Emperor Napoleon's staff, visited the camp that day.

The presentation of the prizes, at half-past three on Saturday afternoon, was in a pavilion over a raised stage in front of the Grand Stand. The Princess was accompanied by her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, and by Prince Arthur, who wore his uniform as Colonel of the London Irish. Earl and Countess Spencer, the Marquis of Westminster, Countess Ducie, and Lady Constance Grosvenor, with the Earl of Ducie, president of the National Rifle Association, were near her Royal Highness. The prize-winners were successively called up by Lord Ducie and introduced to the Princess, who handed them such of the prizes as were not too bulky and heavy for a lady to lift. After this ceremony the Royal party entered their carriages and were driven slowly round the camp, retiring to the Cottage for a short time. Prince Arthur, with the Marquis of Donegal, inspected the London Irish, eight companies strong, and delivered a short address to that regiment. The review, beginning with the manoeuvres of a sham fight, followed by the marching of the troops past the Duke of Cambridge, was from nearly six to half-past seven o'clock. The number of volunteers on the ground in their ranks was 7000 or 8000. The forces were divided into two parties, General Sir Richard Airey taking the supreme command. The attacking force was composed of three brigades, the first, consisting of the whole of the regiments of the regular infantry (the 4th, the 15th, the 50th, and the 99th), under the command of Major-General Lysons; the second, made up exclusively of volunteer regiments, under the command of Lord Ranelagh; the third, also volunteers, under the command of Colonel Fletcher, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, as substitute for Lord Elcho. The cavalry of this force consisted of the 12th Lancers, then artillery of the E Battery, B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, and of the A Battery, 14th Brigade Royal Artillery. The defending force was in four brigades, exclusively of volunteers, commanded respectively by Lords Westminster, Donegal, and Bury, and Colonel McDonald; its cavalry was the 10th Hussars, its artillery the batteries of the 1st Middlesex and 1st Surrey Artillery Volunteers. The defending force was under the command of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

On Sunday religious services were performed in the camp by the Archbishop of York, who preached to the 1st Surrey Corps, assisted by the Rev. T. M. Arnold; by the Rev. Mr. Whelan, Chaplain of Aldershot; and by Wesleyan and Roman Catholic ministers. The camp was broken up on Monday.

## A DEER-PARK IN JULY.

The scene which our Artist has drawn for an illustration of English natural history, under the title of "The Month," with a particular reference to the present month of July, is one that needs very little comment. Nothing is more English than the extensive park of grass and trees, forming part of the demesne of a nobleman, of a wealthy baronet or squire, in which a herd of fallow-deer are kept for the sake of their beauty, while a portion of the ground is sometimes used for the pasture of oxen or sheep. The mighty trunk of the old beech-tree, half-despoiled of its branches and foliage, beneath which the dappled favourites of a lordly landowner seek shelter from the noonday heat, might bear record of many romantic incidents, known probably to Sir Bernard Burke, in the family fortunes of two or three hundred years. Little do these graceful animals, which drink of the clear pool and crop the fresh green blade, as they rove through the ferny covert and across the open lawns, concern themselves with the changes of human state. But they, and the trees which have grown here for twenty generations, to the birth of the youngest fawn that now runs behind its dam, alike owe their preservation to the continuance of social rank, and of territorial property, in the line of hereditary descent. Whatever may be the economic results of the customs regarding primogeniture and the entail of estates, it is probable that their legislative abolition would soon destroy these noble and agreeable features of rural England. The magnificent old timber would be cut down and sold; the turf, which never yet felt a ploughshare, would give place to mangelwurzel, or to sites for a building club; the squirrel, the pheasant, the jay, and the stock-dove would be exterminated, and these haunts of the fallow-deer would be made like unto Bermondsey or Battersea Fields. The proprietors of the soil would no doubt be richer, in the aggregate rental of the whole country, than they are at present, and the total value of our agricultural produce would be increased. Yet whenever that time comes, if it must come, when every vestige of the historical past shall be effaced in this kingdom, as it has wellnigh been in France, there will be a sense of desolation—a loss of interesting and ennobling associations—a feeling of mental sterility and starvation, which foreigners have experienced, they confess, from the unsparing revolutions in their own country, but from which this nation has been hitherto exempt. Such is the reflection suggested by the sight of an English deer-park, if one happens to be addicted to political meditations instead of zoology, and to the annals of the past and visions of the future in our social life instead of the contemplation of live venison. This will suffice for the month of July.

A new bridge which has been erected over the Trent at Nottingham, at a cost of £31,000, was, on Tuesday, opened for general traffic by the Mayor, Mr. J. Manning.

Messrs. Buckland and Walpole have issued a Parliamentary return of the salmon rivers in England and Wales, stating the extreme limits beyond which salmon are prevented from ascending, owing to the existence of natural or artificial barriers. From this document we learn that the number of miles of water open to the ascent of salmon is 2949½ miles, partially open 498½, and closed 1552½. Of the 2051 miles which it appears are either entirely or partially closed, 268 miles are cut off by natural and 1783 miles by artificial obstructions.

Lieutenant R. E. Jones, commanding the Fraserburgh division of coastguard, has received, through Mr. Alexander Robertson, Vice-Consul for the German Empire, Peterhead, a valuable telescope, with a suitable inscription, from the Emperor of Germany, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by that officer on the occasion of the stranding and wreck of the North German steam-ship Union, of Bremen, on the Scottish coast, in November, 1870, where, through the exertions of the coastguard, 312 passengers and 112 of a crew mostly German, were safely landed through a heavy surf rolling in on a flat beach, the greater number being women and children. The coastguard men employed were awarded pecuniary grants by his Imperial Majesty. This vessel was taking the northern route to New York to evade the vigilance of the French cruisers.

## THE ARCHÆOLOGISTS AT CARDIFF.

The Marquis of Bute has presided this week over the annual meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, which has been held at Cardiff. The president's address was delivered on Tuesday, when the members were entertained by the Mayor with a breakfast in the volunteer drill-hall, after which they visited the Castle, and a temporary museum of antiquities was opened. On Wednesday the historical section began reading and discussing the essays presented for its consideration; there was an excursion to Llandaff Cathedral, with a discourse by Mr. E. A. Freeman; and there was a public dinner at the Cardiff Arms. An expedition to Caerphilly Castle, with a lecture upon it by Mr. G. T. Clark, and a conversazione in the museum at Cardiff were appointed for Thursday. We give three illustrations of local objects of interest.

The town of Cardiff, situated on the estuary of the River Taff, where it meets the Bristol Channel, has obtained a rapid increase of trade and population in the last thirty years, from the Bute ship-canal and docks, constructed by the late Marquis of Bute. By means of the Taff Vale and the South Wales Railways this port is made the chief outlet of commerce for the iron, tin, and coal-mining districts of South Wales, as well as for agricultural produce. The town is well built, the streets wide and open; and the neighbourhood, with the seashore and headland of Penarth, off which lie the Flat Holm and other islands, presents some agreeable views. The Castle, adjoining the town, and overlooking both sea and land, was founded by Jestyn ap Gwrgan soon after the Norman Conquest of England, upon the site of a Roman fortress erected by Aulus Didius A.D. 63. It was a stately and formidable seat of feudal power. Here William the Conqueror's eldest son, Robert, Duke of Normandy, was imprisoned twenty-six years by order of his brothers, William Rufus and Henry I. In the civil wars of the seventeenth century, Cardiff Castle was held by the Royalists, and was besieged and captured by Oliver Cromwell. The old building, which was surrounded with embattled walls and ramparts, and with a moat, having five entrance-gates, has been demolished, except the keep, an octagonal pile, standing upon an earthen mound of considerable height. The modern mansion of the Marquis of Bute occupies part of the space of the ancient Castle. It contains some good family portraits, by Vandyke and Kneller, and a portrait of Judge Jeffreys.

The ruins of two monasteries, or priories, are found at Cardiff. The parish church of St. John is remarkable for its elegant tower. The interior of this church contains one or two handsome monuments, the most notable being that of Sir William and Sir John Herbert. Among the vestiges of antiquity in this neighbourhood are a Roman road in Pengam marshes, near the suburb of Roath, a mile and a half east of the town, and some remains of an encampment at Rhymny or Rumney Bridge, half a mile further on in the same direction. There are traces of another encampment at the Heath, about two miles from Cardiff. The remains of another at Caerau are very extensive. This last-named place is three miles to the west of Cardiff, and half a mile south of the mail-road from Cardiff to Cowbridge. The remarkable tumulus at Whitchurch, about three miles to the north of the town, must also be mentioned. The town walls of Cardiff, seemingly built on the fosse of a Roman bulwark, may still be traced at intervals. Six or seven miles from Cardiff, in the parishes of St. Lythans and St. Nicholas, are the well-known Duffryn Cromlechau. There is, at St. Nicholas, a circular intrenchment of considerable size, called the Gaer. Many other objects of interest might be added to this imperfect list.

The village or ancient city of Llandaff lies about two miles north-west of Cardiff. The cathedral, until recently, was much disfigured by an injudicious attempt to repair it made about 120 years ago. It has now been transformed from a mournful ruin into a beautiful sanctuary. The structure contains many curious architectural features, and the restoration has been effected with a loving and a patient devotion worthy of the highest praise. The west front is peculiarly elegant, though it now lacks the charm which the mouldering hand of Time had cast over it. The fine gateway of the ancient episcopal palace, which forms one of the entrances of Bishop's Court, is worthy of minute inspection. The view of the cathedral from the garden of the Deanery is a picture of rare beauty. During the progress of some repairs at Bishop's Court, which were made a short time since, a curious cross was brought to light in a well which has been supposed to be identical with the well of St. Teilo or Teiliu.

Caerphilly, seven miles north of Cardiff, on the hills which extend across the country from Glamorganshire to Brecknockshire, is a village, formerly a borough town, remarkable only for the ruins of its great Norman Castle. This was the abode of the powerful Mortimers, and after them of the Despencers, the favourites of Edward II., who here sought refuge when pursued by his faithless Queen, Isabella, and his rebellious Barons. It was possessed, at a later period, by the Welsh Prince, Owen Glendower. Occupying a space of thirty acres, the relics of this vast pile are more like those of a city than of a single edifice. They are a wonderful assemblage of lofty walls and massive towers. One of the most striking features of this ruin is a tower 70 ft. high, leaning 11 ft. out of the perpendicular, which was caused by the explosion of a mine when the Castle was besieged. The great hall, 70 ft. long and 30 ft. wide, with four lofty arched windows, an ornamented fireplace, and triple clusters of pilasters on the walls, is a fine piece of architecture. The Castle must have been very strong, and had room to contain thousands of oxen and sheep for the food of the garrison. Its eastern walls presented a front of 360 ft., strongly buttressed, with a gateway in the centre, and clusters of towers at each end. The ground upon which the Castle stood was converted into several little islands by the two moats and a lake connected with the small river Nant-y-Gledyr; and the surrounding marshes added to the strength of this great fortress. The country which surrounds Caerphilly is rich in the remains of antiquity. A Roman road runs through the village, traces of which may still be observed in several spots. Near the National School is an old house called Y Dadleudy, or the Court-house, and in a small copse close by, there are evident remains of an intrenchment. The fields in the midst of which the copse lies are called Caean Bwgeisi, or the burgesses fields. To the south of Caerphilly, on the rising ground, are several large pits or holes, from which the stones used in the construction of the castle were in all probability excavated. At Thornhill, two miles from the village on the Cardiff road, are the remains of Castell Morgraig, of which but little is known.

The quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday, when Mr. Hugh Mason, the chairman, expressed a hope that the French would not abandon the Commercial Treaty. At the same time he would see it entirely abrogated rather than that the Government of this country should consent to any increase of the duties now levied upon British manufactures imported into France.



## MUSIC.

## THE OPERA SEASON.

The three final performances at the Royal Italian Opera were "L'Etoile du Nord," on Thursday week; "Faust," on Friday, for the benefit of Mdle. Sessi, with her successful first appearance as Margherita; and "Dinorah," on Saturday, with a repetition of Madame Adelina Patti's exquisite singing and refined acting as the heroine of Meyerbeer's most charming opera.

The season, which closed on Saturday last, commenced on March 28 with a performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Mdle. Sessi as the heroine, the character in which she made her first appearance here twelve months previously. Repetitions of other performances by the same genial and graceful singer were the principal features in the programmes until the return of Madame Pauline Lucca on April 8, when she repeated her well-known representation as Margherita in "Faust," followed by her performance, within a few nights, of Leonora in "La Favorita," and Valentina in "Les Huguenots." Repetitions of these characters, of Zerlina in "Fra Diavolo," Cherubino in "Le Nozze di Figaro," and Selika in "L'Africaine," displayed all the well-known high merits of this distinguished artist.

The great event of our opera season, the return of Madame Adelina Patti, occurred on the 15th of the month just named, in one of her most attractive performances—Amina, in "La Sonnambula." This was succeeded by her appearances as Elvira in "I Puritani," Rosina in "Il Barbiere," Zerlina in "Don Giovanni," Dinorah, Desdemona in "Otello" (for the first time here), Catarina in "L'Etoile du Nord," Leonora, in "Il Trovatore"; and Valentina, in "Les Huguenots": in all which the excellence and versatility of this great artist were admirably manifested.

The third and most recently acquired prima donna of Mr. Gye's powerful company, Mdle. Sessi, has already been mentioned in association with the opening night of the season. The brilliant vocalisation and genial style of this accomplished vocalist were displayed in the music of comedy with the same effect as during last season; while in the expression of emotional sentiment her performances evidenced a large advance on her former powers in several instances—notably as Violetta in "La Traviata," Gilda in "Rigoletto," and, above all, as Ophelia in M. Thomas's "Hamlet," in which, on July 1, M. Faure gave his first performance in this country of the principal character, of which he was the original representative in Paris. The admirable acting which this great artist combines with high skill as a singer, has long since been manifested as Don Giovanni, Mephistopheles, Figaro, and in other parts; but his embodiment of the Shakspearean character transcended all his previous successes. His elaborately-studied and skilfully-realised performance was commented on at the time, and, although it was only repeated once, it made so strong an impression that it will probably be eagerly looked for in future engagements of this great artist.

A distinguishing feature of the season just concluded has been the series of last performances of Signor Mario, culminating in his farewell benefit and final leave-taking of the stage on Wednesday week, as already recorded. Most of the great artists of the company have already been incidentally specified; others, also, associated with previous seasons of this establishment, have again contributed, in various degrees, to the efficiency of the performances, among them being Mesdames Molan-Carvalho, Vanzini, Ossilag, Monbelli, Demerich-Lablache, Liebhart; Mesdemoiselles Scalchi, Madigan, Anese, and Corsi; Signori Mongini, Naudin, Bettini, Bagagiolo, Cotogni, Ciampi, Graziani, Capponi, Tagliafico, Mr. W. Morgan, &c. M. Jourdan, from the Paris Opéra Comique, was added to the company in the performance of "L'Etoile du Nord," in which he appeared as Giorgio, his original character.

There has been but one absolute novelty produced—Cimarosa's "Le Astuzie Femminili," noticed last week; other promises of the prospectus remaining perhaps for future fulfilment, the most important being the production of Halévy's "La Juive," Auber's "Les Diamans de la Couronne," and the revival of Rossini's "La Donna del Lago." Much allowance, however, should be made for an opera lessee who cannot commence his season without issuing a prospectus with promises for the whole period that the progress of after events may render impossible of fulfilment. Notwithstanding the omissions just referred to, Mr. Gye has maintained a succession of interest and variety that should have gratified all tastes.

The duties of conductor have been chiefly fulfilled by Signor Vianesi, occasionally replaced by Signor Beignani, as last season. Both these gentlemen have displayed care and tact in their office, which has been an arduous one, considering the frequency of the performances and the number of the operas given. The splendid scenery and elaborate stage arrangements peculiar to this theatre have again been conspicuous, under the long-experienced management of Mr. A. Harris; and the regularity of the business arrangements and the courtesy of all the officials of the establishment have, as heretofore, been marked features of Mr. Gye's excellent administration.

The season of Her Majesty's Opera will be prolonged for a fortnight after the close of the other establishment, next Saturday being named as the closing night. After a series of disappointments and postponements, caused by illness, Mdle. Marimon reappeared on Tuesday, as Maria in "La Figlia del Reggimento," with a repetition of her previous success.

The revival of Donizetti's "Anna Bolena," after an interval of twenty years, is announced for Tuesday next.

The yearly public concert of the Royal Academy of Music and distribution of prizes to the students took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Saturday. Several pupils distinguished themselves in various branches of vocal and instrumental performance and of composition. Some skilful pianoforte playing was displayed by Misses Martin, C. Gardner, Baglehole, Bairnsfather, Channell, and Waite, and Mr. Kemp. Clever performances were given on the organ by Mr. Fitton and Miss K. Moultrie; and Mr. Parker, a very young violinist, exhibited rare promise in his execution of part of Spohr's "Dramatic Concerto." Much merit was also evidenced in the vocal department by Misses S. Ferrari, Pocklington, M. Crawford, and R. Jewell; and Messrs. Wadmore, Guy, and Parry. Portions of symphonies by Mr. Shakspeare and Mr. Wingham, a choral fugue by Mr. Parry, and part-songs by Mr. Cook and Miss Bairnsfather, proved that the theory as well as the practice of music is successfully cultivated at the institution in Tenterden-street, which has the special value of the superintendence of Sir W. Sterndale Bennett as principal. Prizes were distributed by Mrs. Gladstone as follows:—Silver Medals: Miss Sophie Ferrari (singing), Miss Baglehole (pianoforte), and Miss G. Bairnsfather; Mr. Parry (composition) and Mr. Cook (general proficiency). Bronze Medals: Miss Mary Crawford, Miss Channell, Miss Taylor, Miss Conolly, and Miss Whomes; Mr. Fanning, Mr. W. F. Parker, and Mr. Ridgway. Books were presented to several other students.

## THE THEATRES.

## ROYALTY.

A new piece, by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, has been produced at the Royalty, in three acts, under the title of "Cupid in Waiting." It is denominated a new and original comedy, but, in reality, is a domestic drama, somewhat in the style of the late Mr. Mark Lemon's household plays—such, for instance, as that named "Domestic Economy." The misnomer indicates a doubt in the author's mind as to the kind of work that he had intended, and this same doubt shows itself in the treatment; for each of the three acts in which it is composed is in a different style of art. The first act constitutes a decided farce, and might have formed one if played alone and separated from the two succeeding acts. The second act is a serious comedy, in which certain characters are developed and a specific action is completed. The third act is a domestic drama, strongly reminding us of Mr. Lemon's play above alluded to. The whole has rather a plan than a plot, and exhibits social life under three phases; these phases, put together, simulate a story, but scarcely form one. Here and there, and especially in the first act, a kind of Jerroldian wit prevails, and we are occasionally reminded of the author's father; but it is not sustained, and the general expression is crude. We should imagine that the work had been written some years ago, showing as it does so many signs of the "prentice hand." The interest shifts from one character to another. In the first act it rests with Job Score, a waiter at the "Homely Muffin" (Mr. Arthur Williams). The poor fellow is over head and ears in love with the cook, Liza (Miss Fanny Leng), and his amorous feelings are strongly excited by his having to wait on a wedding other than his own. Mr. Williams appeared to like the idea, and was careful to elaborate it with an excess of action and business which more than fully explained it. In the second act Job Score holds a subordinate position. The wedded couple are under a cloud; the marriage has been promoted in fraud on both sides. The bride's dowry has not been paid, the brokers are in the house, and the husband has determined to emigrate to America. Job Score, now married and comfortably settled with Liza, proffers his assistance, which is rudely received by the mother-in-law, Mrs. Bloom (Mrs. Clara Tellett). The old lady, who has an immense appetite, has always been a sad thorn in the side of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Sweetboy (Mr. Henry Forrester and Miss Kemp). Sweetboy now insults her, and she resents the indignity. Accordingly, she determines on a separation of husband and wife, and, though she has information of the expected money having fallen in, she conceals her knowledge of the fact until his departure. But she has miscalculated her power over her daughter, who resolves on seeking her husband, and runs away from her guardianship. In the last act we find Score and his wife keeping a greengrocer's shop, and hither in succession all the persons of the drama are attracted; and here the kindness of the poor to the unfortunate is exemplified, and a reconciliation is at last accomplished. In all this there is much good intention and some inartistic construction, showing a fair enough instinct for the dramatic art, but as yet an imperfect development. A grave managerial error has been committed in removing Dr. Marston's charming comedy to give place to the new drama. The two worthless pieces that precede and follow should have been discarded; and then "Cupid in Waiting" and "Lamed for Life" would have formed an evening's entertainment which would have been properly appreciated by an enlightened public. That "The Gay City" and the burlesque of "Nell Gwynne" should be allowed to retain their place among the performances of the house only shows with how little wisdom or taste theatres are sometimes governed.

## OLYMPIC.

On Saturday Mr. Byron added another burlesque to the repertoire of the Olympic, taking, this time, the well-known fable of "Giselle; or, The Sirens of the Lotus Lake." The dialogue is "in verse, prose, and rhyme," and thus, changing its vehicle at pleasure, revels in all manner of licenses. No doubt it is very clever, though unsatisfactory, and defies common sense and every other kind of sense with fearless audacity. The dramatist's extravagance is equalled by that of his heroine, or her representative, Miss Farren, who is permitted to appear here by the consent of Mr. Hollingshead. Certainly her humour and action, her agility and daring ungracefulness, her wonderful impulse and unwearied persistence, are unequalled, even in these days when the grotesque in art is paramount. Her first dash on the stage is wonderful, and her last eccentricity a "grace which she snatches beyond the reach of art." There are five scenes, altogether, of indescribable foolery; and therefore we make not the vain attempt to describe them. Mr. Belmore plays the part of a magnificent beadle, and Miss Hughes that of his sweetheart, Mary; and their encounter with the spirit-bridal, or Willis, abounds in the fantastic and insane. Mr. Byron throws the rein on the neck of his Pegasus and gallops through the absurdities of the intensely outé with the utmost recklessness. With three such pieces as "Dominique the Deserter," "Daisy Farm," and "Giselle," the Olympic presents an unrivalled evening entertainment. Here it is manifest that we have an intelligent management and an efficient company.

The new buildings of the London Orphan Asylum at Watford, one of the many noble institutions founded by the late Dr. Andrew Reed, were opened, on Thursday week, by Princess Teck. The Earl of Verulam presided at the déjeuner. Subscriptions amounting to nearly £10,000 were announced.

A movement has been set on foot having for its object the foundation of an annual art prize in the University College School as a memorial to the late Mr. Trevelyan Goodall. It was in this school that the talented and much regretted young artist received his general education. A large number of artists, together with many of his personal friends and former schoolfellows, have formed themselves into a committee to carry out this scheme, which promises to be a great success. Many Royal Academicians and other artists of note are on the committee, and Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A., is president of the honorary committee. Mr. John F. Seaton, the treasurer, 163, Camden-road, N.W., will be happy to acknowledge subscriptions, and further information may be obtained of Mr. Gaston Feà, the hon. secretary, 175, Camden-road, N.W.

The following corps will compose the force which is to be concentrated on the Berkshire Downs for exercise in the autumn:—Cavalry: 1st Life Guards, 2nd Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 3rd Dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars, 9th Lancers, and 12th Lancers; fourteen batteries of artillery, two troops Royal Engineer Train, two companies Royal Engineers. Infantry: Two battalions of Guards, first battalion 4th King's, second battalion 4th King's, second battalion 9th Regiment, second battalion 17th Regiment, second battalion 22nd Regiment, 27th Regiment, 33rd Regiment, 42nd Highlanders, 46th Regiment, 50th Queen's, fourth battalion 60th Rifles, 82nd Regiment, 91st Highlanders, 94th Regiment, 99th Regiment, 100th Regiment, 101st Fusiliers, 102nd Fusiliers, and first battalion Rifle Brigade.

## "ON THE SANDS."

"By the Sad Sea Waves." That is the sentimental way of putting it. Very different is the spirit of the cockney crowd that visits certain places on the Kentish shore. "For we always are so jolly, oh—so jolly, oh—so jolly, oh!" This is more like the humour of it—"Slap, bang, here we are again!" as sure as July comes round. There they are, indeed, in our Artist's drawing, which appears in the large Engraving. That young man from town, in his large-pattern check trousers and jacket, his white shoes, billicock hat and dust-veil, and his necktie with a staring pin, with the blown rose in his button-hole, the bristly moustache on his upper lip, and the briar-wood short pipe in his left fist, is a fair sample of Young Hoxton, or Young Walworth, at this period of the nineteenth century. He knows a thing or two; and if the wheedling comic songster with the blackened face thinks to extract twopence from the pocket into which that ungloved right hand is carelessly thrust it is likely that the tuneful Sambo may be disappointed. The face of the older "Gent," whose name is Champagne Charley, whenever he chooses to say so in a moment of convivial excitement, should be familiar to the waiters at the Eagle Tavern, City-road, or perhaps at Highbury Barn. Close to this engaging pair, but not listening, it is to be hoped, to their elegant sallies of wit and humour, are three little children whose dress shows that they belong to a "genteel" family, though one of the boys, having stripped off his shoes and stockings, would prefer to run about like the noble savage or Crusoe's Man Friday.

The middle-aged gentleman of literary and scientific tastes, who has seated himself on a hired chair to read the last essay on the Darwinian theory in *Nature*, will not find it convenient to persevere with his studies in this place. He must be a strong-headed disciple of philosophy, indeed, if he can pursue the argument of a learned treatise in spite of the band of Ethiopian minstrels, with their cymbals, their gong, their castanets, their banjo, and their most sweet voices, all sounding directly above him. The singing of a Primitive Methodist hymn, by the zealous open-air preacher and his two assistants, is scarcely less favourable to the quiet reflection he seeks to enjoy; but he has an opportunity of buying a guinea-pig, which may serve to illustrate the problems of natural selection and the origin of species as well as the printed pages in his hand. In like manner, if the young lady who sits, with an interesting novel from the circulating library, in the right-hand corner, beside her lazy brother stretched supine on the sand, would choose to carry home a beautiful ribbon of seaweed, there is an old woman at her elbow ready to supply the article. To the left hand we observe are seated more than one youthful couple, who seem to forget the presence of others in their party; and it is a question whether the unravelling of a skin of coloured wool for crochet be not a more engrossing task, when accompanied with a flirtation, than the joint perusal of a favourite book.

If people come to a popular seaside resort for this kind of thing, much good may it do them! As for the pretty girl who has fallen asleep in the foreground, we can only hope she will not be awakened by the horror of feeling a small crab's claws entangled in her long hair. Those demoiselles who ascend the steps of the bathing-machine followed by that portly dame who seems to be their maternal guardian, should have taken their dip at seven o'clock in the morning, instead of the hour before noon. The children get the best of it at such places, with their free frolics on the sands, where the excavation of tiny docks, by the use of their little wooden spades, is almost as great fun as chasing the waves, or being chased by the waves, or throwing pebbles far into the sea. There are donkeys to ride, there are goats to drive, and there is a chance, if papa be with them, of going out in a boat. It is our belief, on the whole, that the majority of people who take lodgings somewhere on the coast at this season of the year do so for the sake of their children, with a notion that it will benefit the health of the little ones, but with no expectation of any particular amusement to themselves. Paterfamilias, as we see, may try to find solace in his cigar and his newspaper for the tedious inactivity of daily existence here amidst a throng of uncongenial folk, with some positive "detriments" whose presence he would gladly escape. He will be secretly glad to return home at the month's end. He must often wish, upon these occasions, that he could take his family to the beach of Robinson Crusoe's Isle, and have its undisturbed occupation from breakfast to dinner time. Three or five guineas a week, the cost of this annual indulgence, would then be wisely and beneficially spent. As it is, the custom is too often attended with disagreeable conditions, which spoil much of the pleasure it should afford.

## THE ROYAL WARRANT ABOLISHING PURCHASE IN THE ARMY.

The following Royal Warrant, dated July 20, 1871, to cancel and determine all regulations authorising the purchase, or sale, or exchange for money of commissions in the Army, from Nov. 1, 1871, was presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of her Majesty:—

## VICTORIA R.

Whereas by the Act passed in the Session holden in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of King Edward VI., chapter 16, intituled "Against Buying and Selling of Offices," and the Act passed in the forty-ninth year of the reign of King George III., chapter 126, intituled "An Act for the Prevention of the Sale and Brokerage of Offices," all officers in our forces are prohibited from selling or bargaining for the sale of any commission in our forces, and from taking or receiving any money for the exchange of any such commission, under the penalty of forfeiture of their commissions, and of being cashiered, and of divers other penalties; but the last-mentioned Act exempts from the penalties of the said Acts purchases, or sales, or exchanges of any commissions in our forces for such prices as may be regulated and fixed by any regulation made or to be made by us in that behalf:

And whereas we think it expedient to put an end to all such regulations, and to all sales and purchases, and all exchanges for money of commissions in our forces, and all dealings relating to such sales, purchases, or exchanges.

Now, our will and pleasure is that on and after the 1st day of November in this present year all regulations made by us or any of our Royal predecessors, or any officers acting under our authority, regulating or fixing the prices at which any commissions in our forces may be purchased, sold, or exchanged, or in any way authorising the purchase, or sale, or exchange for money of any such commissions, shall be cancelled and determined.

Given at our Court at Osborne, this 20th day of July, in the thirty-fifth year of our reign. By her Majesty's command,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Mr. W. Vernon Harcourt, Q.C., M.P., has accepted the office of president of the jurisprudence department at the Social Science Congress, to be held at Leeds, on Oct. 4 next.





ON THE SANDS.



## NEW BOOKS.

At mention of "the diamond necklace" readers may turn sick at heart with apprehension lest a hackneyed question be once more brought forward for discussion. But they may be easy, for the trite theme is merely alluded to as a convenient starting-point. The necklace suggests the name of the notorious Madame de Lamotte, who was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be branded and imprisoned for life. She, of course, required counsel to defend her; and her choice fell upon Jean Claude Beugnot, who declined the honour. The recusant, afterwards known as Count Beugnot, "was a Minister under Napoleon I., then a member of the Government, a Deputy and Peer of France under the Restoration." He was born in 1761, and he died, at the age of seventy-three, in 1835; so that he lived and performed no insignificant part in various scenes at a most interesting period of French history. That period has certainly been by no means neglected; it, perhaps, more than any other, has occupied the attention and given employment to the pens of essayists, annalists, historians, novelists, and biographers. But a new point of view and a fresh style of description will work wonders; and there was, accordingly, room for the *Life and Adventures of Count Beugnot, Minister of State under Napoleon I.* Edited from the French by Charlotte M. Yonge (Hurst and Blackett). The memoirs, contained in two volumes, are chiefly autobiographical, and commence with an abrupt reference to some former work which, so far as most people are concerned, probably belongs to the category of things not generally known. There is, however, reason to believe that the first event recorded in the two volumes occurred just before Beugnot, being about twenty-two years old, was "sent to Paris to attend the sittings of the Parliament in his position as licentiate of law, not yet called to the Bar." Some confusion of mind is created by a perusal of the opening page on which the autobiographer, who was born in 1761, states that "one day in the autumn of 1762, it was announced that two fugitive Princesses had made their appearance at the Hôtel de la Tête Rouge—that is to say, the most miserable hostel in a town where there is not a single decent one; and we all had a laugh at the notion of Princesses in such a place;" and the confusion is worse confounded when we read on the second page that he "went home that evening" and "mentioned these particulars," but relief is afforded by supposing a misprint of 1762 for 1782. Thenceforward there is little or no impediment in the way; easy progress is made, and great pleasure is to be derived from going over old ground with a new but experienced guide.

The promised *Memoir of Daniel Maclise, R.A.*, by W. Justin O'Driscoll, M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law (Longman, Green, and Co.), has appeared; and we regret to say that it is likely to be received with some disappointment. We say this, however, without wishing to detract from the author's merit. The memoir has evidently been a labour of love; it is readably written, if occasionally a little inflated in style; and, as it could scarcely fail to be with such a subject, it is very interesting. But it has not the claims of a complete and critical biography. Mr. O'Driscoll writes as one of "the very few persons now living whose familiar friendship with Maclise commenced in boyhood and continued without interruption to the period of his death." The memoir, however, does not receive much personal colouring from the writer's recollections. Great part of the materials are derived from contemporaneous notices and the correspondence of the deceased artist; but the information so to be gleaned is not complete. We should, for instance, have had further particulars respecting Maclise's authorship of "several essays on the subject of the fine arts, written with conspicuous ability." We do not even find certain biographical facts and characteristic autobiographical touches, supplied by the lamented artist himself, which we gave in this Journal in connection with a large engraved portrait of Maclise, published about six years ago. The author might also have consulted with possible advantage our statement about the same period of the grounds of Maclise's just complaint against the Fine Arts Commissioners for the Westminster Palace in breaking the contract they had entered into with him for decorating the whole of the wall compartments of the Royal Gallery, and not merely the central spaces which he actually filled. We happen to have had unusual opportunities for knowing that this treatment wounded Maclise's sensitive and chivalrously honourable nature far more deeply than he was likely to publicly confess, and that it was one cause of his withdrawing into the comparative seclusion in which he passed his later years, if, indeed, it did not help to shorten his life. Mr. O'Driscoll apparently does not possess the kind of knowledge requisite for critically examining Maclise's works, or for estimating his general characteristics as a painter, or for defining the position he will probably occupy in contemporary art. The memoir gives, however, a fair idea of the man and his many estimable and amiable traits; it will, therefore, be of more interest to personal friends than of service to artists and the public at large.

"Paddle your own canoe," sang the bard or song-writer; and if every commandment were obeyed with as much alacrity as his has been, we might well claim to be a pious nation. Mr. Macgregor, with the Rob Roy, set the example; and young men and maidens, old men and children, followed in his wake. Mr. Macgregor, moreover, wrote an account of his adventures, and issued certain hints and instructions for the benefit of future paddlers; and in that respect, also, he has been freely imitated. Hence such publications as the *Cruise of the Ring-leader*, by Jabez Inwards (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.), and *Canoe Travelling*, by Warrington Baden-Powell (Smith, Elder, and Co.). The former volume, unless memory be fallacious, has already received due notice; but the season is favourable for once more drawing attention to a pleasant account of a pleasant voyage. The latter is a work of more pretension in respect of size, enterprise, and scope; and is, indeed, as perfect a book of the kind as a reasonable being could require. It is divided into two parts—1. the "Log of a Cruise on the Baltic;" and, 2. "Practical Hints on Building and Fitting Canoes;" and it is adorned and furnished with twenty-four illustrations and a map. The first part describes how the author and a friend, with their canoes called the *Nautilus* and the *Isis* respectively, set out for and reached Gothenburg, started thence for an extensive paddle, and paddled about, seeing more or less strange sights, to their hearts' content, until at last the author and his canoe (and, it is to be hoped, his friend, too, who seems to disappear mysteriously from the narrative at the end) arrived, "well seasoned with brine and sun," at Westminster Bridge. The second part, which is perhaps of the greater importance, contains considerably more information than one would hope to gather from mere "practical hints," and might, without arrogance, have been headed, "A Complete Guide to the Building and Fitting-up of Canoes." The wise man will give heed to the words of the author generally, and especially when they are employed to point out that "one of the great recommendations of canoeing as an invigorating national amusement is its inexpensiveness."

The house of Hapsburg, as is well known, has its skeleton, or rather skeletons; and a particularly tragic story is associ-

ated with the heap of bones which are now, doubtless, dust, but once upon a time were covered with the flesh of Albert I., Emperor of Germany, son of Rudolph the founder of the dynasty, "which, in the female branch, still reigns in Austria." How he was murdered on the banks of the Reuss, and how mercifully he was avenged, are matters of history; and how they who usurped the functions of Him to whom vengeance belongeth paid the penalty of their usurpation with days of bitter remorse and nights of fearful visions is, at any rate, matter of tradition. Here, then, is a foundation upon which to build up a romantic fiction of the semi-historical, semi-religious kind; and advantage has been taken thereof in *The Tower of the Hawk* by the author of "Chillon," &c. (Hatchards). The tale, awful as its origin, is not calculated to work the reader up to a dangerous pitch of excitement, and may be read in the warmest weather without any fear of consequences; but it is sufficiently well written and is not devoid of other merit besides that, which is unquestionable, of being comprised in a single volume.

Here is a little pile of poetry books—at least, of verse. Mr. F. T. Palgrave's *Lyrical Poems* (Macmillan and Co.) are, indeed, worthy of the better title. He is an accomplished scholar, though scarcely a genius of such high originality as to command great attention for the poetical effusions of his individual mood. In this department of authorship he must be ranked with Mr. Matthew Arnold and Mr. Leicester Warren rather than with Tennyson and Browning. Yet there is fresh and strong thought, as well as fine feeling, in Mr. Palgrave's compositions. Like many others of their kind at this time, they show a disposition alternately to study the imitation of Greek or classical and of romantic models, while the author professes, in his ode of dedication "to the immortal memory of free Athens," an enthusiastic attachment to the former. "Melusine," however, is romantic and mediæval enough; "Alceste" reminds us of the "Laodamia" of Wordsworth; but we should prefer "A Story of Naples," as more germane to the spirit of modern Europe, if its versification had not an awkward and halting defect. "Ibycus and Cleora" is another instance, though very beautiful, of the inexpediency of presenting modern Christian sentiment, with reference either to chivalrous or domestic love of woman, under the garb of ancient Greece. The essential difference or incompatibility of the Muses proper to these widely distant ages of mankind should be recognised by Mr. Palgrave more distinctly, as he has written a short piece on the subject. We like best his verses of a moral and philosophical tendency, upon the urgent questions or great public events of his own day. They have the tone of sincerity which is found in Arthur Clough's little poems of the same class, but are more didactic than lyrical; and their author seems to us, after all, to lack the peculiar gift of the singer—that of turning his heart into music. In *Amos Thorne and other Poems*, by Paul Wentworth (Strahan and Co.), we find the good promise of a young poet who has learned of Tennyson the force and use of words, and the harmony of verse in simple forms, and who is capable of inventing a story and of telling it very well, simply and straightforwardly, in the style of "Enoch Arden." It is the story of a young Englishman dying in the bush of Australia, and of those who loved him at home. The other poems, which are of an emotional or reflective cast, have the merit of truth melodiously uttered, and free from all affectation. The book is printed at Melbourne, and inscribed by the author to his brother in England. We hope he will give us more Australian poetry. *A Song of Cædmon, and Other Poems*, by G. E. D. (Oxford, Wheeler and Day), will bear comparison with some of those which are not likely to be forgotten. These are musical and cordial, warmly imaginative, pure and noble in spirit. Equal praise is due to Mr. Weld Taylor's *Old Pictures in New Frames* (J. N. Wood, Wimborne, Dorset), a collection mostly of sonnets, compactly wrought in that difficult form of metrical composition, serving to illustrate precious ethical maxims, or to exemplify the graver phases of our mortal life. Nearer at hand, we are saluted with the first ringing of *Chelsea Chimes*, by M. D. Byrnes (publisher, A. Sheard, St. John's-lane), which cannot, however, be pronounced entirely successful. Mr. Byrnes has a lively fancy, and a laudable desire to emulate good old English authors, but his key-note is pitched too high for his voice, and he sings a little out of tune. Major R. Compton Noakes, late Adjutant of the 1st Royal Dragoons, produces *The Bivouac, or Martial Lyrist* (Chapman and Hall), a collection of songs, adapted to popular airs, which ought to be sung by camp fires, if our English soldiers, like the Germans, could ever be taught to sing. They are all quite original, spirited, humorous, gallant, virtuous, and patriotic. We should, however, be better pleased with this volume if its author had omitted his angry sarcasms upon certain administrative reformers or economists, whom he accuses of injustice to the claims of the British Army. His former publication was free from allusions to these political controversies of the day, and was the fitter, in our judgment, for the reading of soldiers. Notwithstanding this objection, his book of camp and barrack songs is a very good one, in which brave and dutiful men will delight. It should be accompanied by Mr. Wyatt Edgell's *Collection of Soldiers' Songs* (Bell and Daldy), which contains a hundred of the old favourites, some of them hitherto known only in particular regiments or branches of the service, others belonging to our national literature, and familiar to every reader. The music is printed with the words. *Song-Tide and other Poems*, by Philip Bourke Marston (Ellis and Green), is a volume distinguished by unusual affluence of fancy, depth of feeling, and finish of style. The most remarkable pieces are the group of sonnets entitled "Song-Tide," approximating to Mr. Rossetti as a model, but without servile imitation. There are also several poems of considerable length, consisting of stanzas wrought with the same elaborate care as the sonnets, and almost equally successful so long as the author adheres to the pensive and elegiac strain, which is most natural to him at present.

That a painter should be also a poet accords well with what Horace said about poetry and painting; and if this sort of "double-headed nightingale combination" be not so common as the saying of the Roman lyrist might lead one to suppose it would be, it is all the more welcome when it does appear. And that the phenomenon is occasionally seen may be proved to the satisfaction of those who shake their heads doubtfully at William Blake and others by showing them a more modern example and referring them to *The Age of Stucco*, by Henry O'Neil, A.R.A. It is true that the author's Pegasus is not at all a high stepper, and, indeed, goes very near the ground; but, then, the creature is only called upon to do a little satirical work on the common highway, and he does it with vigour, ease, and agreeable motion. As for satire, there are many degrees between Dryden and Peter Pindar, in point of poetical execution; and our author may be placed somewhere between the two.

The death of M. Sommeiller, the constructor of the Mont Cenis tunnel, is announced.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Charles Henry Spencer George Canning, second Baron Garvagh, of Garvagh House, Londonderry, and Cannington House, Cavan, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Londonderry, formerly a cavalry officer, was proved in the Principal Registry, London, on the 18th inst., by the Right Hon. Charlotte Isabella Rosabella, Dowager Baroness Garvagh, his Lordship's mother, the sole executrix. The personality in England was sworn under £9000. The will bears date May 3 last; and his Lordship died on the 7th of the same month, at the Sackville-street Club, Dublin, aged forty-five. After leaving some specific bequests and pecuniary legacies and annuities, free of duty, his Lordship devises and bequeaths the residue of his property of every description to his mother, the Dowager Baroness. He is succeeded in his title by his son, the Right Hon. Charles John Spencer George Canning, third Baron Garvagh. The first Lord Garvagh was cousin of the Right Hon. George Canning, Prime Minister, father of Earl Canning.

The will of the Right Hon. Robert Davison, Q.C., P.O., M.P., her Majesty's Advocate-General, late of 61, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, and of Under-River House, Kensing-cum-Seal, near Sevenoaks, Kent, was proved in London on the 8th inst., under £70,000 personality. He was also possessed of large freehold estates in Durham, Middlesex, and Kent, and the disposal of property under the will of his late wife's father, Nicholas Wood, Esq. The testator died suddenly on April 15 last, aged forty-five, at The Auberies, Sudbury, Suffolk, having executed his will May 10, 1870. The executors are Francis Greenwell, of Durham, and Miss Maria Forster Wood, of Hetton Hall, Durham; they are also appointed guardians of his infant children. He bequeaths to each of his executors a legacy of £100; to his clerk, Edward Cox, £200; to each of his daughters, £20,000; to his son John Robert Davison, £25,000. His residence and land at Under-River, which is valued at £35,000, he leaves to his son Arthur Pearson Davison, together with the ultimate residue of his personal estate.

The will of Mrs. Maria Mosyer, late of Orpington, Kent, relict of Thomas Mosyer, Esq., was proved in London, on the 5th inst., under £80,000 personality, by Henry Nathaniel White, of Portland-place, Dalston, and Frederick Edward Davies, of King's Arms-yard, London, the joint acting executors. The will is dated 1861, with three codicils, 1862-69-70; and the testatrix died on May 25 last, aged eighty-two. The bequests are numerous, varying in amounts, several being £1000, £500, and £100 each, including servants. To Miss Diana Moate, £5000; to Thomas Browning, Esq., solicitor, Whitehall, £10,000; to Frederick Edward Davies, £10,000. To Edward Chapman, jun., she leaves her estate of Little Orays; and to Henry Nathaniel White her estate called Mosyer or Creasy, and appoints him residuary legatee. She bequeaths the sum of £2625 Three per Cent Bank Annuities to the Mosyer charity for poor women at Orpington, the interest to be applied in paying 5s. weekly to six poor women over sixty, to be called "Mosyer's Pensioners," in memory of her late husband. £4000 like Stock to the Crocken Hill National School for the children of poor labourers, and £350 like Stock to the Erynsford National School, also for poor labourers' children.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending July 22:—

In London, 2089 births and 1281 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 31, and the deaths 328, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths were so far below the average owing to the unusually small fatality from diarrhoea at this time of year. Zymotic diseases caused 376 deaths last week, including 135 from smallpox, 17 from measles, 24 from scarlet fever, 1 from diphtheria, 28 from whooping-cough, 24 from different forms of fever (of which 5 were certified as typhus, 9 as enteric or typhoid, and 10 as simple continued fever), and 110 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of this class 330 deaths were referred last week, against 299 and 314 in the two preceding weeks. The fatal cases of diarrhoea, although showing a further increase of 46 upon the two previous weeks, were 123 below the average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years, corrected for increase of population. Nine deaths were certified from choleraic diarrhoea and simple cholera: all but one were of infants. The deaths from smallpox in London, which in the three previous weeks had declined from 235 to 133, were 135 last week.

During the week 4794 births and 3140 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The aggregate mortality last week was at the rate of 23 deaths annually in every 1000 persons living. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 20 per 1000; Portsmouth, 18; Norwich, 18; Bristol, 19; Wolverhampton, 11; Birmingham, 18; Leicester, 20; Nottingham, 22; Liverpool, 30; Manchester, 26; Salford, 27; Bradford, 16; Leeds, 21; Sheffield, 25; Hull, 15; Sunderland, 47; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 33. The fatal cases of smallpox in these seventeen towns, which in the three previous weeks had declined from 371 to 264, were 268 last week. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 24 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 35 per 1000; and in Dublin, 16.

In Paris 859 deaths were returned in the week ending the 21st inst., and the annual death-rate was equal to 25 per 1000 of the estimated population. In Brussels 88 deaths occurred in the week ending the 15th inst., and the annual death-rate was 25 per 1000. In Berlin during the week ending the 20th inst. 791 deaths were recorded, showing an annual rate of 52 per 1000.

Asiatic cholera, as it was a painful duty to announce early last June, is entering Western Europe through Russia, where, Dr. Zuelzer says, it is fast advancing on the German frontiers. In the second week of this month it broke out in Wilkowszki (a town of Poland, on the road to Königsburg, west of the Niemen), where thirty-four deaths occurred within a few days. The epidemic has prevailed in Wilna for four weeks, and from ten to fifteen deaths are reported daily.

Returns have been received from Holland which show that the epidemic of smallpox has considerably declined in its large towns, although the disease continued fatally prevalent throughout June in the Hague, Leyden, Rotterdam, Delft, and in several of the smaller towns. In the Hague the deaths from smallpox in the first six months of this year were 392, 350, 201, 138, 72, and 62 respectively; in the two weeks ending the 8th inst. they further declined to 18.

The first stone of the Tay Bridge on the Fife shore was laid, last Saturday, without any ceremony.



OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR T. D. ACLAND, BART.

Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, tenth Baronet, of Columb John, in the county of Devon, died, on the 22nd inst., at his seat, Killerton, near Exeter, at the advanced age of eighty-four, having held the baronetcy for a period of seventy-seven years. He was born March 29, 1787, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., by Henrietta, his wife, only daughter of Sir Richard Hoare, Bart., of Stourhead, in the county of Wilts; and received his education at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1804 and M.A. in 1814. Sir Thomas represented Devon in Parliament from 1812 to 1818 and from 1820 to 1831, and North Devon from 1837 to 1857, and was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for that county. He married, April 7, 1808, Lydia Elizabeth, only daughter of Henry Hoare, Esq., of Mitcham Grove, by whom (who died June 23, 1856) he leaves—with three other sons and a daughter, Agnes Lucy, wife of Arthur Mills, Esq., late M.P.—an eldest son and successor, now Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, eleventh Baronet, D.C.L., M.P. for North Devon, who was born May 25, 1809; married, first, Mary (who died June 11, 1851), eldest daughter of the late Sir C. Mordaunt, Bart., by which lady he has issue; and secondly, 1856, Mary, daughter of the late J. Erskine, Esq.

THE HON. MRS. MUNDY.

The Hon. Sarah Mundy, daughter of the first and great Lord Rodney, and widow of the late General Mundy, died on the 17th inst., in her ninety-second year. It is a remarkable fact that the famous Admiral Rodney, the father of the lady whose death we record, was born as far back as 1718, only four years after the death of Queen Anne. She married, Nov. 27, 1801, General Godfrey Basil Mundy, second son of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., M.P., of Shipley, and became a widow March 14, 1848, having had issue, one daughter, Rosamond, wife of Charles, Lord Tredegar; and four sons—Major-General Godfrey Charles Mundy, late Governor of Jersey; Admiral Sir George Rodney Mundy, K.C.B.; Major-General Pierrepont Henry Mundy; and Colonel George Valentine Mundy, C.B., deceased.

THE HON. MRS. VERNON-HARCOURT.

The Hon. Caroline Mary, widow of the Rev. Leveson Venables Vernon-Harcourt, of Newsells Park, Herts, who died there on the 16th inst., was born, May 24, 1790, the only daughter of John Peachey, second Lord Selsey, by Hester Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of George Jennings, Esq., of Newsells, and was consequently sister of Henry John, last Lord Selsey. Her marriage with the Rev. Leveson Vernon-Harcourt, third son of the Hon. and Most Rev. Edward Harcourt, Archbishop of York, took place Aug. 19, 1815, and she became a widow, without issue, July 26, 1860.

MR. LINDESAY OF LOUGHRY.

Frederick Lindesay, Esq., of Loughry, in the county of Tyrone, J.P. and D.L., died on the 10th inst., in his eightieth year. He was the second son of the late Robert Lindesay, Esq., of Loughry, M.P., by Jane, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas Mauleverer, Esq., of Arncliffe Hall, in the county of York, and succeeded to the family estates in 1848, at the death of his nephew, John Lindesay, Esq. The Lindesays of Loughry descend from the eminent house of Lindesay, of The Byres, and claim to be entitled to its ancient peerage. Mr. Lindesay, who was educated at Armagh and Trinity College, Dublin, graduated in 1813, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1817. In 1859 he served as High Sheriff of the county of Tyrone. He married, first, Sept. 23, 1823, Agnes Cornish Bayntun, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Edwin Bayntun Sandys, Bart.; and secondly, in November, 1856, Charlotte, fourth surviving daughter of Henry Charles Boyle MacMurrough Murphy, Esq., late of Dublin, and leaves issue by both wives.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, held last week, it was resolved to request her Majesty's Government to use their efforts to procure a renewal of the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and France.

At the meeting of the Sunderland guardians, on Friday, the case was reported of a woman named Mary Ann Main, ninety-three years of age, who had been on the books from her birth. She was born a cripple, and was never married.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the official announcement that the distinction of C.B. has been conferred upon Mr. W. D. Christie, formerly British Minister at Brazil; and that Mr. Hugh Allan, of Ravenscrag, Montreal, has been knighted.

The new wings to the Printers' Almshouses at Wood-green are completed, and will be opened on Aug. 5, when the occasion will be celebrated by a public breakfast under a marquee on the grounds attached to the almshouses. Earl Stanhope, vice-president of the corporation, will preside.

The Board of Trade has awarded a binocular glass to Captain Horace B. Soule, of the American ship *Enos Soule*, of Freeport, Maine, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the master and crew of the brig *Prairie Rose*, of Bideford, which vessel was burnt at sea on June 13, 1870, when in lat. 11 N. and long. 28 W. The crew abandoned the vessel in their boat, in which they were picked up on the following day by the *Enos Soule*, and on July 2 were dropped a couple of miles off Pernambuco.

About 900 visitors went down to Farningham, Kent, last Saturday, to attend the distribution of prizes to the successful students at the Home for Little Boys, which has now 300 inmates. The whole of the cottages and workshops were open for inspection, and visitors had an opportunity of satisfying themselves as to the admirable character of the domestic arrangements, as well as of seeing the boys engaged at their various vocations, which comprise all the ordinary sorts of industrial pursuits, farming and gardening included. Sir Stafford Northcote, who has taken a warm interest in the institution, presided, and was accompanied by Lady Northcote and Miss Northcote. Her Ladyship presented the prizes.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, last Saturday, at a meeting convened with a view of starting, on a co-operative basis, an educational institute to counteract one of the chief evils of the day—viz., the ignorance of our countrywomen in all relating to household management. A provisional committee was appointed. Lord Lyttelton, the Countess of Warwick, Mrs. Alfred Tennyson, the Hon. Philip Stanhope, Mr. Hughes, M.P., and Lady Collier have joined the undertaking. Lady Blanche Balfour sent a donation of £50 and £50 for shares; Mr. Peek £500, and several other handsome sums were promised. The institute will comprise a registry-office, restaurant, and reading-room for ladies.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**BAMBOO.**—THE MALVERN CHESS MEETING.—The programme you complain of was drawn up and issued, we are told, by one of the officials without the sanction, or even knowledge, of his colleagues. It appears to be generally disapproved of, and will no doubt be modified by the executive committee. By taking a return ticket early on Friday morning, Aug. 11, a visitor from London could witness the two last days' play, and have two days to spare for the enjoyment of the place. It is not improbable, however, that arrangements have been made with the railway authorities for the issue of return tickets from Monday, the 7th, to Saturday, the 12th. For information on this point, and the other, regarding entrance fees, you should apply to B. W. Fisher, Esq., Broad House, Malvern.

**CAPE LAWS.**—Supposing White to play as you propose, 23. Q to K 2nd, Black's answer, we presume, would be, R to Q 7th.

**H. E. KIDSON.**—Received with thanks.

**A. STEINKURLER.**—You would enhance the interest of the game last sent by giving the names of both players. Upon this point see the notice addressed to "Harvard" in our last number.

**A. W. HUNTER.**—It is already in the examiner's hands, and will probably be reported on next week.

**G. C. HEYWOOD.**—Your last problem was found to be too easy for publication.

**H. VARD.**—A few words in a note would explain all that.

**J. P. GUERNEY.**—Please to refer the players, before we go through the game, to the notice headed "Harvard" in our last week's number.

**I. PHENIX.**—No. 3 forms an instructive "end game," or "chess study;" but it has not point enough for a problem intended for general readers.

**A. DE GOGORZA.**—Your problem in *four* moves (we have no other way of distinguishing it, as we have not agreed to number the diagram) is difficult, and would have been admissible but for the commonplace mate.

**A. DE RIVIERE.**—Paris.—A letter was sent to you about a fortnight back. Did it reach you?

**J. PRETI.**—The July number has been received, with thanks.

**PROPRIETOR.**—The interchange proposed would give much pleasure, if we could be sure of receiving your publication regularly. Hitherto, in our American exchanges, whether from carelessness on the part of the directing clerk, or neglect of those employed to post the journals, we have rarely received one copy out of three which were due. On this account we have been compelled to decline exchanges.

**H. T. DEBELL.**—No. 2 has been returned by the examiners as admitting of a second solution by—

1. Q to Q 7th R to Q 5th (best) 2. Kt or R takes R and mate follows next move.

**FABRICIO.**—No. 10 has been set down for publication.

**I. LIBERALI.**—In future, be so good as to add "W" and "B" in your diagrams, to distinguish the white from the black men.

**THE AUTHOR'S SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1429** has been received from A. R. C. Presie—A. B. G.—P. R. S.—Pip—Dry as Dust—Percy—Omega—A. Wood—Felix—G. C. D.—R. E.—Manfred and Man Friday—Cosmo—Try Again—Nelly—P. S.—1871—Janus—D. D.—Made—L. W.—Canterbury—P. C. B.—Tramway—Charley—Kia—A. P. C. Kup—S. M. E.—Robbie—Ernst—Pleasant—Q. E. D.—Joseph Snowden—Eureka—H. D. T.—Big Ben—Poon—L. W. W.—Samuel—Gregory—A. K. P.—Sammerton—L. S. D.—Miles—R. Berto—Volunteer—Observer—Jerry—W. B. W.—Mornington—Mire—C. C. O.—Foxglove—and Nadaniel.

**A SOLUTION OF THE SAME** in three moves, beginning with 1. K to K B 8th, has been received from W. B. Nitrani—Boulogne—S. W. R.—Fidelio—S. P. Q. B., of Bruges—P. M. P., of Dublin—E. and A. de Gogorza—H. H. Haumer—Tial—Percy—F. A. S.—Joe—G. C. Heywood—G. M. Robb—L. Sargent—Li Caldi—M. F. W. Nash, of Luton—Box and Cox—Lucy—Auld Reekie—Knight—A. Clerk—Norman—Egbert—Regina—Vivatrix—B. A., of Oxford—Lancra—Phaeton—Sandhurst—Willy—Vernon—Old Friend, Paris—Bookworm—Juba—I. T. Reynolds—Jo Jor—Rook—R. B. B.—Cludpole—Oberon—Seior—G. D. R.—M. F. E.—Vanguard—B., of Bonn—and C. Maurice.

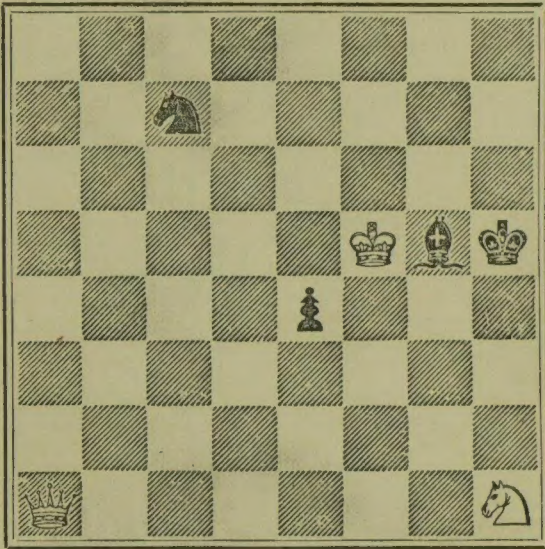
**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1430.**

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q Kt 4th	R to Q 7th (best)	3. Q to Q 5th (ch)	K moves
2. B to Q R 7th	B to Kt 7th (best)	4. Kt gives mate.	

PROBLEM NO. 1431.

By I. LIBERALI.

BLACK:



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following Game was played by correspondence between Mr. J. DE SOYRES and Mr. BOLLE. (Hamp's Opening.)

**BLACK (Mr. J. de S.)** 1. P to K 4th 2. Kt to Q B 3rd 3. B to Q B 4th 4. P to Q 3rd 5. B to Q Kt 3rd

**WHITE (Mr. B.)** 1. P to K 4th 2. Kt to Q B 3rd 3. B to K B 3rd 4. Kt to Q R 4th 5. B takes B

The following is nothing particularly striking in this opening hitherto, except its extreme dullness. Fortunately, the contest becomes more animated as it proceeds.

6. R P takes Kt 7. P to K B 4th 8. Castles 9. Castles 10. B takes P 11. P to K 5th 12. P takes P 13. P takes B 14. Q to Q 2nd 15. Kt to K 4th 16. K Kt to Kt 5th 17. R to K B 6th

18. B to Q B 3rd

Both players appear to have thought the capture of the Rook must inevitably prove fatal to the captor. But is this certain? Suppose—

19. Kt takes P (ch) 20. Kt takes B P (ch) 21. R takes Kt 22. Q takes Q

The second player has a full equivalent for his lost Queen.

18. Q to Q B 3rd 19. Q to K R 5th

Even at this point the Rook might have been taken, we believe, without any serious risk.

\* 19. Q to B 3rd 20. He may also play Q to K 2nd, and still win the defenceless Rook. 21. Kt takes B (dis. ch)

**BLACK (Mr. J. de S.)** 19. Q R to K B 3rd 20. Q Kt takes P (ch) 21. Q Kt to Kt 4th (dis. ch)

A grievous miscalculation. As he saw afterwards, the game here was in his hands. The proper course of play was this—

21. Kt to K 8th (dis. ch) 22. P to K 3rd 23. Q to Kt 7th (ch) 24. Q takes P (ch) 25. Kt to B 6th (ch) 26. R takes Q 27. K to B 2nd 28. P to R 3rd (ch) 29. Q takes P 30. R takes Kt (ch) 31. Q to K B 4th (ch), and mate next move.

21. P to K B 3rd 22. R takes P 23. Q to B 4th (ch)

Mr. de Soyres remarks on this move that he could do no more than draw the game at this juncture. We are compelled to differ from him. It strikes us that he could have won it without much difficulty.

24. R to B 7th (ch) 25. Q takes R (ch) 26. Q to K B 6th (ch) 27. Q to B 7th (ch) 28. K to R sq., and the game was abandoned as a drawn battle.

If, however, he had played, 27. P to Kt 3rd, instead of Q to K B 7th, we do not see how the defending player could have averted defeat. For example—

27. P to Kt 3rd 28. Kt to K 6th, &c.

20. This seems to be his best move. 21. Kt takes R 22. Kt to K B 5th, and wins.

NEW CHESS CLUB AT CAMBRIDGE.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Sir,—Perhaps the chess readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may care to know that the long torpor as regards chess in Cambridge has come to an end, and that a flourishing club has been established there, under the name of the "Cambridge Staunton Club."

We began by establishing a nucleus at Cains College, where several players met frequently, then proceeded to admit members from all other colleges; and now we have hopes of amalgamating ourselves with the mouldering remains of the old Cambridge University Club, whose ancient fame we shall then endeavour to rival.

The new club has at present two correspondence matches on hand—one with the Oxford University Chess Club (the best of seven games played simultaneously by individual members), of which each side has at present won two games; and one with the Exeter Chess Club, consisting of two games, both of which we seem likely to win. We hope, next October Term, to get up a tournament.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN DE SOYRES, Hon. Secretary.

P.S.—I subjoin two games which may, perhaps, be deemed worthy of insertion. [One of the games mentioned we give above. The other shall appear next week.]

"FRESHENING GALE, SCARBOROUGH: FISHING-BOATS RETURNING TO HARBOUR."

This spirited marine piece is by Mr. E. Hayes, a member of the Hibernian Academy. Our Engraving appears rather tardily, seeing that the exhibition of the London Royal Academy, in which it finds a place, closes to-day (Saturday). We hope, nevertheless, that the subject it represents will not be considered ill-timed. Many of us, we suspect, are already feeling the need of a "freshening gale," in a sense the painter did not intend, to blow away the dust and heat of the London season, to scatter our cares and revive our drooping energies. "Scarboro," too, the "Queen of Watering-Places," as our Yorkshire friends delight to style her, will be the destination of not a few who already pine to sniff the salt breeze on its cliffs or in little boating or fishing excursions from its beach. But whoever has a zest for the latter will, we trust, relish the treat of a "freshening gale" more than we remember to have done in an amateur sea-fishing expedition on one occasion. May good digestion wait on appetite! In return for our benediction we trust the reader will also wish us a *bon voyage!* for we, too, hope to have had a roll and a rollick on the sea before this meets his eye, though we shall run for some other harbour than that of Scarborough.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES

IN AUGUST.

The Moon will be in conjunction with Jupiter on the 13th, Uranus on the 14th, Mercury on the 18th, Venus on the 19th, Mars on the 21st, and with Saturn on the 25th. She will be at her greatest distance from the earth on the afternoon of the 10th, and nearest to it on the morning of the 26th. The following occultations will occur during the month:—

Date.	Star's Name.	Mag.	Disappearance.	Reappearance.
			Mean Time.	Mean Time.
			H. M.	H. M.
Aug. 2.	Tau <sup>2</sup> Aquarii	4	8 25 p.m.	9 26 p.m.
" 11.	o Tauri	6	3 4 a.m.	3 48 a.m.
" 12.	6 Geminorum	6	0 11 a.m.	0 41 a.m.
" 26.	Chi <sup>1</sup> Sagittarii	6	7 14 p.m.	8 20 p.m.
" 29.	Kappa Capricorni	5	3 15 a.m.	3 34 a.m.

At the time of the disappearance of Tau<sup>2</sup> Tauri on the 2nd, and of 6 Geminorum on the 12th, the Moon will be below the horizon, and also at the reappearance of Kappa Capricorni on the 29th.

Mercury will attain his greatest elongation (27 deg. 18 min. E.) from the Sun on the afternoon of the 21st. At the beginning of the month he is an evening star, setting nearly an hour after the Sun. On the evening of the 1st, at 7h. 50m., he will be in conjunction with a Leonis (Regulus), and with Rho Leonis on the afternoon of the 5th. On the morning of the 18th he will be about 7 deg. to the south of the Moon, and will be in aphelion on the morning of the 19th.

Venus is also an evening star, but is not at present favourably situated for telescopic observation. She now sets soon after sunset. On the 20th she will be at her greatest brilliancy, and will be in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 19th. On the 15th her disc will be rather more than a quarter illuminated. She will on that date, therefore, present the appearance of a crescent. Her apparent diameter, which on the 1st equals 28.4 sec., will be 45 sec. on the last day of the month.

Mars may be observed in the evening hours, setting on the 4th at 9.51 p.m., which is 2h. 10m. after sunset. He will be near the star  $\delta$  Virginis on the evening of the 1st, and in conjunction with a Virginis (Spica) on the 5th. He will not be far distant from the Moon on the 21st. The illuminated portion of his disc on the 15th will be equal to 0.886; he is, therefore, in a gibbous form. His apparent diameter is at present very small, and is decreasing. It is equal to 7.8 sec. on the 1st, and to 7 sec. on the 31st.

Jupiter has now emerged from the Sun's rays, and is visible in the early morning hours. He rises on the 4th, at 2h. 11m. a.m., and on the 24th at 1h. 13m. a.m., or 3h. 45m. before the Sun, and may be observed near the Moon on the morning of the 13th. Early in the morning of the 16th he will be in conjunction with the star Delta Geminorum. His satellites are now again visible to small telescopes. The eclipses, occultations, and transit of these bodies are very interesting phenomena; but until the planet has receded farther from the Sun they will be rarely visible. On the mornings of the 19th, 20th, 22nd, 26th, and 29th, it will be possible to observe the transit of one of the satellites, or its shadow, across the disc of the planet.

Saturn is visible throughout the evening hours, shining with a dull, steady light in the southern part of the sky. He may be observed very near the Moon on the evening of the 25th at 8h. 13m. p.m. This planet, like Jupiter, has dusky belts perceptible across his disc, and is attended with no less than eight satellites. These belts and satellites are, however, much more difficult objects to observe than those of Jupiter.

Uranus and Neptune present no appearances that will interest the amateur astronomer. Indeed, they are so minute that with a telescope of small aperture it is difficult to distinguish them from small stars.

Meteors should be carefully looked for during the interval from Aug. 9 to Aug. 12. Between these dates they have in former years been sometimes exceedingly numerous, and it is advisable, therefore, that observers should maintain a watch of the sky, so that if any meteors are visible full particulars of their appearance may be recorded.

The annual show of the Royal Northern Agricultural Society was held at Aberdeen on Thursday week. The show was a most successful one.

From April 1 to July 22 the Exchequer receipts amounted to £20,113,058, an increase of £660,167 upon the return in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has been £25,858,473. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £751,028, and in that of Ireland £1,002,086.

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland took place, last Saturday, in Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh. Lord Gifford presided. It appeared from the report of the committee of management, which was submitted by Mr. Cornillon, that the subscriptions for the present year amounted to £5529. The prizes included a number of statuettes in parian of Sir Walter Scott, after the original by Mr. Steel, R.S.A.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank was held, on Tuesday, at Dublin. There was a large attendance of shareholders. The chair was taken by the Right Hon. W. N. Massey, chairman of the board of directors, who moved the adoption of the report, and mentioned, as an indication of the returned confidence of the public in the bank, that the resources available for dividend on the present occasion amounted to £71,000, while in 1865 they were only £45,000. The report was adopted unanimously.





"FRESHENING GALE, SCARBOROUGH—FISHING-BOATS RETURNING TO HARBOUR," BY E. HAYES.  
FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.